

# Law Enforcement News

Vol. XIII, No. 242

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice

February 10, 1987

## A 'derelict' decision:

# DoJ report urges challenge to overturn Miranda

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, a longtime foe of the Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Miranda v. Arizona*, has expressed support for a staff proposal to challenge the "infamous" decision and is expected to seek its reversal should an appropriate case come before the Court, according to Justice Department officials.

"The interesting question is not whether *Miranda* should go, but how we should facilitate its demise, and what we should replace it with," said the internal Justice Department report, which was obtained by *The New York Times*. "We regard a challenge to *Miranda* as essential."

Some, including Meese, believe that the 1966 decision requiring police to inform criminal suspects of their legal rights has been a thorn in the side of law enforcement for the past 20 years. Many law-enforcement officials argue that suspects are less likely to confess or provide pertinent infor-

mation when informed that they have rights to remain silent and to have counsel present, and when told that what they say could be used against them in court.

The Justice Department report, prepared last year by Stephen J. Markman, the Assistant Attorney General for Legal Policy, asserts that the "legal underpinnings" for the decision were flawed and that the Supreme Court may now be receptive to a review.

"It is difficult to see how we could fail in making a case," the report said. "We have at our disposal a uniquely favorable set of circumstances — several decisions by the Supreme Court holding, in effect, that *Miranda* is unsound in principle."

The rules promulgated in *Miranda*, the report continues, have no historical basis or precedent "but reflected, rather, a willful disregard of the authoritative sources of law."

"The tragedy of *Miranda* is compounded by its shortcomings in relation to its own objective of

insuring fair treatment of persons suspected of crime," the report notes. "It is difficult to conceive of a legislature enacting so peculiar a set of rules, or keeping them in effect after their deficiencies had been discerned and their rationale discredited. Yet despite the repudiation of its underlying premises by the Supreme Court, *Miranda* drifts on 20 years later, a derelict on the waters of the law."

The report went on to directly attack the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren, who designed the *Miranda* warnings and led the Court in many landmark decisions that reasserted personal liberties.

"Beyond the correction of the specific evils that have resulted from *Miranda*'s system," the report declares, "an abrogation of *Miranda* would be of broader import because of its symbolic status as the epitome of Warren Court activism in the criminal law area."

The report suggests that the  
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If the Department of Justice gets the opportunity, and if the U.S. Supreme Court goes along, the *Miranda*-warning card held by this Boston patrolman may be in for a new look.

Wide World Photo

## Unreasonable facsimiles:

# Realistic toy guns are new threat

Toy guns, some of which look authentic enough to fool even seasoned police officers, are the cause of growing concern among law enforcement, as fatal and near-fatal accidents involving the replicas continue to mount.

While toy guns have been used in the commission of crimes for years, a new sort of toy firearms

— closely resembling real sub-machine guns and pistols — have police officials alarmed.

In January, for example, a 15-year-old boy was shot and killed by San Francisco police who mistook the pellet gun the teenager pointed at them for a .357 Magnum Colt Python pistol. In New York City, a dozen or so of

these look-alike guns have been recovered annually since 1984 in incidents involving assaults on police officers alone. Often, it's said, these toys are used not in the commission of a crime but in the commission of a prank, horseplay or in thoughtless brandishing in public.

Santa Cruz police fired at a man last month who was wielding what turned out to be a toy pistol.

Judge Robert T. S. Colby of State District Court in Virginia has embarked on a campaign aimed at passage of a state law requiring all such toys to be painted bright yellow. Colby said he is taking such action because of three cases he has had in January which involved look-alike guns.

"I see it as a gigantic problem," he said. "We're going to kill innocent people and absolutely jeopardize officers' lives."

Jerald R. Vaughn, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, agrees with Judge Colby, calling the situation a national problem. The toy, he said, is treated as if it were a real weapon by police. "It's a potential disaster waiting to happen."

While most of the replica guns are made in Japan, some water guns resembling submachine guns are made here.

According to Jodi Levin, a spokesman for the Toy Manufac-  
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# Reagan's '88 budget says 'no' to drugs

Last year President Reagan called for bicameral, bipartisan support in formulating comprehensive drug legislation. He has that support, but in at least one respect it now appears he no longer wants it.

The drastic cuts President Reagan has proposed for drug-enforcement efforts in his new budget have drawn legislators together in collective anger over what they see as a "major retreat" from the strong stand the President took just a few months ago on the drug issue.

Reagan's cuts in funding would eliminate \$225 million in aid to state and local governments for drug enforcement in 1988 that was stipulated in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, a bill signed amid considerable fanfare on Oct. 27. The law also called for assistance to states to the tune of \$225 million in 1989.

The President's new budget also calls for a sharp reduction in drug-education efforts. While the Anti-Drug Abuse Act specified \$200 million for 1987, \$250 million for 1988 and \$250 million in 1989, President Reagan has

proposed only \$100 million in 1988.

Reagan said the one-time infusion of \$225 million for 1987, already appropriated by Congress, will "provide significant assistance to local drug-enforcement efforts, so such grant funds will no longer be needed for 1988."

The budget proposals, which Congressmen have called "appalling," have raised serious doubts about the Administration's commitment to fighting drug abuse.

"I don't think there ever was any commitment there toward anything that cost money," said Rep. Glenn English, (D.-Okla.). "The Administration's commitment to the war on drugs was focused primarily on talk."

Said James H. Scheuer, a New York Democrat, "All of us are appalled that the President and the Administration are telling us to tell Americans to say no to drugs, when they're also telling us that they're saying no to drug funding."

Police Chief Edward Hogan of Carbondale, Ill., who heads  
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## Phone users get new way to shoot their mouths off

While mistaking a telephone for a pistol might seem outlandish now, the emergence of a telephone handset that looks like a gun may serve to confuse police officers who rush in to stop an apparent suicide only to discover that the "victim" is holding a gun to his head to make a long-distance call.

The telephone handset, which is made out of a .45 semi-automatic pistol, is being manufactured and marketed by S.W. Productions based in Covina, Calif. According to Jamie Tizzard, his company has been working on the project for five years.

The gun is designed so

that you hold it to your head, listening through one part and talking through another, said Tizzard. "It will be a little shocking to walk into a room and see someone holding a gun to his head, talking into it," he said. "But like anything else, the public will get used to it."

The gun telephone, which Tizzard says offers excellent sound quality, is new on the market and is retailing for \$175. Tizzard said he expects it will be a big hit with handgun-lovers.

"There are a lot of us shooters out here," Tizzard said. "There are a lot of us who love guns, and can ap-

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# Around the Nation



## Northeast

**MASSACHUSETTS** — The racketeering trial of Ilario Zannino, a reputed top aide to Mafia boss Gennaro Angiulo, began last month in Boston.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE** — William Smith, one of eight original state police officers, died Jan. 14 at age 82. Smith retired in 1969 after 37 years on the job.

**NEW YORK** — Three harbor seals have been trained at the North Wind Undersea Institute on City Island to assist police in rescue missions and retrieve underwater objects such as guns and tools. The seals will be loaned to the New York City Police Department and the Coast Guard, and the agencies have reportedly expressed interest.

Gov. Mario Cuomo's proposed budget for 1987-88 includes \$5.2 million to put together a computerized data bank of all fingerprints on file with police departments throughout the state. No such system is currently in operation, law-enforcement officials said.

The convicted boss of the Genovese crime family, Anthony (Fat Tony) Salerno, was indicted along with 15 other people last month on charges of rigging bids for more than \$30 million worth of concrete work during the construction of the Jacob K. Javits Convention Center in Manhattan.

Sixteen men and women have been added to a list of 18 would-be Buffalo police officers who are challenging the state law that limits police recruits to those under age 29. Preliminary hearings on the three-month-old lawsuit are due to begin this month.

**VERMONT** — The state recorded

106 traffic deaths in 1986, a 7.8-percent decline from the 115 that occurred the year before. Officials attributed the decline to tougher enforcement of drunken-driving laws, including the use of roadblocks.

## Southeast

**FLORIDA** — The Florida Highway Patrol has obtained a \$624,000 Federal grant for a two-year pilot program to implement a Traffic Accident Management Information System (TAMIS) and Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system in Dade County. The two-phase project will involve the issuance of portable microcomputers to approximately 60 troopers for entering information on traffic accidents, and the establishment and operation of the CAD system in the Miami radio room of the highway patrol.

The Florida Supreme Court last month overturned the death sentence of Manuel Valle, who was convicted in the 1978 murder of a Coral Gables police officer. In a 6-1 ruling, the court ordered a new hearing before a jury to determine whether the death penalty should again be imposed. The court said the testimony of three character witnesses was improperly excluded when Valle was sentenced to die. Valle was convicted of shooting patrolman Louis Pena during a traffic stop on April 2, 1978.

**GEORGIA** — One hundred eighty-four homicides were recorded in Atlanta in 1986, 26 percent more than in 1985. The increase was spurred by a jump in stranger-to-stranger killings and drug-related murders.

Gene Slade, a former director of the Metropolitan Atlanta Crime

Commission, became police chief of Dalton on Jan. 15.

**SOUTH CAROLINA** — The state has brought back the use of striped uniforms for chain gang workers, which had been abandoned in 1970. Officials say the traditional striped garb makes escapees easier to spot.

The South Carolina Law Enforcement Officers' Association last month announced its 1987 legislative package, which recommends a minimum pay scale for police officers statewide. The association's president, Lexington County Sheriff James R. Metts, conceded that setting up a minimum pay standard would be difficult. A similar bill introduced several years ago failed due to opposition from municipal and county organizations.

**TENNESSEE** — State Safety Commissioner Bill Jones retired Jan. 17. Jones returned to his home in Murfreesboro to become police commissioner there.

## Midwest

**MICHIGAN** — Wayne County Sheriff Robert Ficano has asked for state approval of a plan to triple-bunk inmates at the county jail, in order to add 500 more beds. Overcrowding has forced the early release of some inmates.

**OHIO** — Sheriff's patrol cruisers in Darke County are back on the roads after a 35-hour lay-up due to a lack of insurance. Sheriff Robert Sullenbarger ordered the cars parked at midnight Saturday, Jan. 3, when the old policy ran out. Until a new policy could be confirmed, the county was covered by the Ohio Highway Patrol and township police departments.

Patrolman Grant W. Tansel of

Bowling Green has been named "Outstanding Law Officer of the Year" by the honor society of the American Legion Voiture No. 1095.

**WISCONSIN** — Citing variations in breath-testing devices, Milwaukee County District Attorney E. Michael McCann has said he won't criminally prosecute drunken drivers with less than a .22 blood-alcohol reading. McCann took the action despite a new state law that makes a level of .20 a criminal act.

## Plains States

**IOWA** — A Polk County judge recently upheld the county attorney's practice of investigating the criminal histories of prospective jurors. Judge Richard Strickler said the county attorney is legally entitled to the information and may use it in jury selection. He also said the use of the criminal histories does not violate defendants' constitutional rights because defense attorneys can obtain the same information through questioning of potential jurors.

**KANSAS** — A measure to reinstate the death penalty was introduced in the state House Jan. 15. Gov. John Hayden has said he wants legislation on his desk by March.

**MISSOURI** — The number of serious crimes in Kansas City increased by 18.7 percent to a record level last year. Leading the increase were robberies and homicides.

**MONTANA** — The state Highway Patrol said recently that convictions for drunken driving climbed from 3,071 in 1981 to 8,102 in 1985. Tougher enforcement of DUI laws was credited for the increase.

**NEBRASKA** — A three-month-old drug amnesty program is said to be working well in the 1,100-resident town of Chappell. So far, the two-man police force has recorded 31 items — drugs and drug paraphernalia — turned in.



**ARIZONA** — A three-month probe of Yavapai County Sheriff Curley Moore has cleared him of wrongdoing in connection with claims that he mishandled his staff and misused forest service funds and a department airplane.

**COLORADO** — Tom B. Yates, 47, stepped down as deputy chief of police at Colorado State University Jan. 9 to become police chief in Gunnison.

**NEW MEXICO** — The state Human Rights Commission ruled last month that the state police discriminated against Donna Kennedy when she was fired in January 1985 because of her epilepsy. The state police was ordered to pay Kennedy \$18,194.

**TEXAS** — The small south Texas town of Poteet, faced with a growing problem of juvenile delinquency, has enacted a tough curfew law that threatens to hit parents in their pocketbooks. The ordinance, passed just before Christmas, makes it illegal for anyone under 18 to be on the streets after midnight, and likewise makes it illegal for parents to permit their children to be out after hours. A maximum fine of \$200 is prescribed for parents whose children violate curfew.

Eastland County Sheriff's deputies didn't have to go far to investigate a recent burglary. The break-in occurred at the sheriff's office, when someone threw four bricks through a glass door on the side of the building. Several offices were ransacked and desk drawers were pried open, but attempts to force open the evidence locker were apparently unsuccessful.



**CALIFORNIA** — Police in San Bernardino wanted to hand out 90 California Lottery tickets to exceptionally good drivers during this past holiday season, but by New Year's Day found only six deserving motorists. The lottery ticket giveaway was said to be continuing as long as the supply of tickets held out.

**IDAHO** — The town of Arco got its two-member police force back on Jan. 1 when the city council chose new officers from among 52 applicants. The force had disappeared after the second officer, Chief Henry Kirkwood, quit in December.

The Canyon County Sheriff's Department has resumed the use of night sticks, which had been banned due to their potential for injury.

**OREGON** — A one-time leader of the Weather Underground was captured Jan. 19 in Eugene. Silas Bissell, 44, who had spent 17 years in hiding, was wanted for allegedly trying to blow up an ROTC building at the University of Washington.

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# Mafia 'commission' bosses get 100-year terms

Three Mafia leaders and four of their underlings are facing the prospect of 100 years in prison, after they were sentenced to the lengthy terms Jan. 13 by a U.S. District Judge who also recommended no parole for those found guilty of being part of the commission that regulated and enforced order among organized crime families.

Those sentenced were: Genovese family boss Anthony (Fat Tony) Salerno; Colombo family boss Carmine (Junior) Persico; Lucchese family boss Anthony (Tony Ducks) Corallo; Lucchese underboss Salvatore (Tom Mix) Santoro; Lucchese consigliere Christopher (Christie Tick) Furnari; Colombo underboss Gennaro (Gerry Lang) Langella, and Ralph Scopo, a Colombo member and former presi-

dent of the District Council of Cement and Concrete Workers. In addition to the prison terms, each was hit with a fine of \$250,000.

Anthony Indelicato, a Bonanno family member who was charged with fewer crimes than the rest of the defendants, drew the maximum sentence of 40 years and a \$50,000 fine for carrying out the commission's order to kill Bonanno boss Carmine Galante in 1978.

The sentences, among the most severe ever imposed on Mafia members as a result of a prosecution under the Racketeer-Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), capped a sensational 10-week trial which ended Nov. 19 when the defendants were convicted of charges including racketeering, loansharking and extortion.

Said Judge Richard Owen to Salerno, the first to be sentenced: "I have to fashion something [as a sentence] that is a statement to those out there, who are undoubtedly thinking about taking over the reins from hands that may have to let them drop."

Salerno, the Judge said, "essentially spent a lifetime terrorizing this community to your financial advantage."

During the sentencing, Persico, who had acted as his own counsel, disputed the fairness of the trial, saying, "This case and the attitude of the prosecutors and the court itself is in conformance with this mass hysteria, this Mafia mania that was flying around and deprived everyone of us in this courtroom of our rights to a fair trial and impartial trial."

Judge Owen, however, said the

evidence clearly showed that the defendants profited from by being on the mob's board of directors, which "lives, succeeds on murder, violence and threats of murder."

Some of the defendants, including Persico and Langella, are already serving time for prior racketeering convictions. The sentences imposed by Owen will

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## Mistrial declared for 7 Miami ex-cops in trial on drug, racketeering charges

A mistrial was declared Jan. 21 in the case of seven former Miami police officers charged with racketeering and possession of narcotics, after one juror said he could not agree with the initial guilty verdicts returned against two of the defendants.

U.S. District Judge Kenneth L. Ryskamp declared the mistrial after a 15-week trial and nearly two weeks of jury deliberations. He discharged the jury and said the case will, "in all probability," be tried again.

The prosecution in the case argued that the seven former officers, all age 30 or younger, robbed potential drug buyers and cocaine dealers, along with other criminal operations.

Three of the defendants — Armando Estrada, Roman Rodriguez and Armando Garcia

— were accused of raiding a cocaine-laden boat at a boat yard on the Miami River and stealing 350 kilograms of cocaine. During the raid, prosecutors charged, three men guarding the contraband attempted to flee by jumping into the river, where they drowned.

It was the discovery of their bodies several days after the raid that sparked the investigation that led to the indictment of the seven ex-cops — whom one assistant U.S. attorney called a "brotherhood of greed and a fraternity of criminal violence."

Prosecutors charged that the seven defendants stole and resold more than 1,300 pounds of cocaine, worth an estimated \$16 million, over the course of their crime spree.

The seeds for the mistrial were

sown when the jury retired on Jan. 8 to begin its deliberations. On Jan. 16 the jurors advised Judge Ryskamp that they had reached a verdict, but it quickly became apparent that the jurors had not understood the judge's instructions that verdicts had to be unanimous.

The jurors were sent back to reopen deliberations, but a message sent to the judge indicated that they were still unable to reach a unanimous decision.

At noon on the 21st, the jury found Estrada and Rodriguez guilty on various counts of racketeering and cocaine possession, but could not decide in the cases of the five other defendants — Garcia, Arturo de la Vega, Osvaldo Coello, Ricardo Aleman and Rodolfo Arias.

However, when Judge

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## Federal File



A roundup of criminal justice-related activities within the Federal Government.

### U.S. Postal Service

- Following a strongly worded protest by Representative Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.), the Postal Service has abandoned plans to allow the delivery of ammunition through the U.S. mail. The Postal Service had planned to issue a regulation permitting the deliveries in mid-January, acting on the basis of a provision of the Firearms Law Reform Act of 1986 that cleared the way for a change in the Service's longstanding policy against mail-order ammunition. The planned regulation would have allowed small arms and rifle ammunition not exceeding .50 caliber and shotgun ammunition not exceeding 12-gauge to be shipped by U.S. mail as long as it was properly labeled and packaged and did not weigh more than 65 pounds. Biaggi's protest, in a letter to Postmaster General Preston R. Tisch, said "such a policy would not only pose an increased safety risk to postal carriers, but it would make it far easier for individuals to circumvent Federal, state and local laws aimed at placing reasonable controls on public access to ammunition. The Postal Service's decision has no effect on the delivery of ammunition by commercial parcel services, which began last Nov. 15 under the same provision of the firearms act. Biaggi has introduced legislation to ban that practice as well.

### Federal Bureau of Investigation

- FBI Director William H. Webster is said to be among a handful of people approached by the White House about replacing the ailing William Casey as head of the Central Intelligence Agency. Webster, whose 10-year term as FBI director ends next year, was said to have indicated to colleagues that he would be interested in the challenge offered by taking over the intelligence agency. Casey, the current Director of Central Intelligence, underwent surgery Dec. 18 to remove a malignant brain tumor.

### Department of Justice

- The Justice Department said last month it will appeal a Federal judge's ruling that threw out key evidence against former FBI agent Robert S. Friedrich, who was indicted in connection with a Federal probe of Teamsters president Jackie Presser. Friedrich's admittedly false statements to superiors last summer shielded Presser from prosecution on labor fraud and racketeering charges. When Friedrich admitted he had lied, indictments were obtained by the Justice Department against him and Presser. On Dec. 4, however, U.S. District Judge George H. Revercomb quashed all evidence connected with Friedrich's admission that he had lied. The judge said Friedrich had been misled by two Justice Department interrogators who tricked the agent into believing he had immunity from prosecution. The ruling barred the use of Friedrich's taped confession and some 500 pages of transcripts. If the Justice Department is unsuccessful in its appeal of the Revercomb ruling, it may be forced to drop its case against the former agent.

## Omaha Mayor booted by voters; fate of fired police chief Wadman still up in air

Omaha residents voted on Jan. 13 to remove Mayor Michael Boyle from office for alleged abuses of power, but the Mayor's ouster does not guarantee the return of former police chief Robert Wadman, whose dismissal last October sparked the drive to recall the Mayor.

Boyle fired Wadman for insubordination following the arrest of the Mayor's brother-in-law, John E. Howell, for drunken driving. Wadman had refused to endorse stern disciplinary measures set by Public Safety Director Keith Lant, which would have resulted in the dismissal of one captain and the suspensions of two lieutenants who were involved in the DUI arrest.

Boyle charged that the arrest was a trap designed to lure him into interceding illegally on his brother-in-law's behalf.

While the altercation between Wadman and Boyle over the Howell arrest was to be their last, it certainly was not their first.

Early last year, Douglas County District Judge Paul Hickman threw out a court order preventing Lant and Boyle from forcing Wadman to transfer four top police administrators to new posts. The source of that conflict was a ticket issued to Boyle by a

patrol officer. When Officer Vincent Salerno stopped Boyle last February for driving a car with an expired registration, the Mayor could not produce his driver's license.

Boyle charged that the ticket stemmed from his running battle with the police department.

The Mayor also complained when police gave a traffic citation to his 19-year-old son, and again when his 17-year-old twin sons were arrested for allegedly soliciting a prostitute.

Once the results of the recall election are certified, Steve Tomasek, the president of the City Council, will become interim Mayor.

Wadman's dismissal, said Tomasek, was probably the most "telling blow" in galvanizing public opinion against Boyle. "That was probably the one thing that was used most effectively against him by the recall committee — Wadman being chief of police together with the other dismissals of people on the police force and problems that he conceivably had had with the police," he told Law Enforcement News.

Wadman had made a very good impression on the public, said Tomasek. "He had reached into the hearts of the population and

he was there with the voters." When Boyle "kicked him out," Tomasek said, he dismissed a very popular man.

Wadman, meanwhile, said his commitment to the city of Omaha and its police department has not changed. He declined to speculate on his chances of returning to his former position, but added that it was too soon for him to be seeking a chief's position in another city.

"I feel very strongly that the first opportunity to return is what I will do," he said. "I'm looking forward to that and feel it will all work out."

In the meantime, however, Wadman is working as a consultant to the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the International Association of Chiefs of Police in an effort to identify the best drug enforcement programs in the nation.

Wadman has been refraining from comment on what Boyle's removal could mean in terms of his getting back his job in Omaha. The new Mayor, he said, will want to be his own man. "I would not want to be presumptuous. I wouldn't want to say anything that could be seen as telling the new Mayor what to do."



# People and Places

## For a job well done

Amid praise for his department's outstanding work during a recent train wreck, Baltimore County, Md., Police Chief Cornelius J. Behan was reappointed last month by the new County Executive, Dennis Rasmussen.

On Jan. 4, an Amtrak passenger train collided at high speed with three Conrail locomotives, killing 16 people and injuring 176 others, 78 of them seriously. Hundreds of others who were uninjured were sent to nearby homes, elementary schools and a local hotel.

While Behan and Fire Chief Paul H. Reincke — who was also reappointed — were pleased with the county's emergency plan and the coordination between the two departments, they made one major change in the original plan. Instead of a joint command post,

to recommend that such command post be made standard command-post equipment.

The police department's response to the crash also involved units from the Citizen Oriented Police Enforcement (COPE) division, which specializes in community liaison. Officers were sent into neighborhoods adjoining the crash site to find out whether families needed to be reimbursed for damage caused by the county's emergency personnel or equipment.

## One-way tickets

Criminals can be just as avid a bunch of football fans as law-abiding folks, and the Denver police took advantage of that fact last month with a sting operation that netted 68 people wanted on outstanding warrants.

After the success of the Denver Broncos during the recent NFL conference championship playoffs, the Rocky Mountain Sports Federation — a bogus operation run by Denver police — sent letters to nearly 1,900 "lucky" fans, telling them that they had won a free trip and tickets to Super Bowl XXI between the Broncos and the New York Giants.

At Currihan Exhibition Hall, those presenting the letters were served pastry and coffee. They were then escorted to another floor by part-time actors and arrested.

Before being arrested, "winner" David Chavez, wearing an orange Broncos T-shirt and blue Broncos cap was heard saying: "This is great. All the way Broncos."

But recipients went from "glad to mad real quick," according to Lieut. David Melchard, who added, "We found nothing wrong with taking advantage of the Broncos' popularity."

Nor is this the first time that the NFL has been used to lure football-loving criminals into the hands of law. Police in Washington, D.C., used the ploy in 1985 to arrest 100 people who thought they were picking up free tickets to a game between the Washington Redskins and Cincinnati Bengals.

Denver police said the majority of those arrested were wanted for crimes ranging from writing bad checks to auto theft, but some

were sought on charges of robbery, burglary and sexual assault.

## Just plain decent folks

One might think of those who receive human rights awards as being dissidents from some foreign land where free speech is prohibited and critics of the government are tortured. But they can also be home-grown heroes. Last month an entire town in northern Idaho was honored by the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States for standing up firmly to a neo-Nazi cult festering in its own backyard.

The town of 22,000 people, Coeur d'Alene, is the home of the Aryan Nations, a white extremist group that preaches racial and religious prejudice and backs up its beliefs with death threats and bombings. But according to the soft-spoken Mayor of Coeur d'Alene, Ray Stone, he and his fellow citizens were "just doing what any decent folks would do" in opposing the cult.

Stone traveled to New York amid considerable hoopla to receive the Wallenberg Committee's Civic Award. He was accompanied to the gala event by the Rev. William Wassmuth, whose home was bombed, and Kootenai County Undersheriff Larry Broadbent, who was the target of an assassination plot for which one of the neo-Nazis was convicted.

Even in the face of threats to life and property, local officials in Coeur d'Alene have resisted the Aryan Nations while trying to protect the cult's rights. Officials have fended off those who would like to see the group forcibly run out of town and have tried to reason with those who are sympathetic to the Aryan Nations' philosophy.

Among other steps, the town set up a temporary Kootenai County Human Rights Task Force to assist black children complaining of harassment by the extremist group. The task force went on to lobby successfully for a state law making racial and religious harassment a felony, to establish an annual Martin Luther King birthday celebration and to set up a massive "counter-congress" to be held on the same day that the Aryan Nations holds its nationwide congress of like-minded white supremacist groups.

Mayor Stone admits to being a little taken aback by the fervor of New York City officials and the media. "I can't believe it," he said. "Time magazine, BBC, London Times. Eastern reporters would say: 'So, what's it like out there in Iowa?' All the same to them, I guess."

To hear the contingent from Idaho talk, their courage in resisting the neo-Nazis amounted to tending a problem in their own

backyard. "We just did what we felt was right, what was American," said Broadbent.

"Bigotry is not something peculiar to Kootenai County," said Stone. "It's everywhere I guess, even in New York City."

Stone said that many people felt that if the "do-gooders" would ignore the cult "everything would be fine." They thought speaking out on the problem would give the city a bad name, he said. But local officials prevailed by arguing that storm troopers strolling through town would be equally bad for business.

Standing up to the Aryan Nations in Coeur d'Alene was not Mayor Stone's first experience in dealing with Nazi-type groups. As a member of the 82nd Airborne Division during World War II, his unit was one of the first sent in to liberate a Nazi concentration camp for Jews. Half the inmates at the camp had died of starvation.

The experience etched itself on Stone's consciousness and he told it to thousands of Idaho school children during his 35 years as a teacher. "That sounds idealistic as hell," he said, "but when you're a kid, you are idealistic. You shouldn't give that up."

## Thanks, kemosabe

The theft of the Lone Ranger's silver bullets, two six-shooters, gun belt and costumes on Christmas Eve last year just goes to show that not even that mythical law-enforcement figure is safe from thieves out to make a quick buck.

Clayton Moore, who won fame as television's Lone Ranger during the 1950's, was returning from Houston after a personal appearance for a cable network when his luggage was stolen at the airport. According to Det. Sgt. John Flaherty of the Malibu, Calif., Sheriff's Station, Moore was busy signing autographs at the airport on Christmas Eve. When he returned to his home in the Malibu area, his luggage was missing.

The theft was not reported for five days, said Flaherty, because the airline thought the luggage was misdirected. "The guy [then] has time to move around and sell" the goods to a pawn shop, which in turn would sell Moore's guns and possessions to dealers.

Although Flaherty was able to return Moore's 30 silver bullets, his guns and gun belt, the costumes Moore wears when making personal appearances are still missing.

"When you're in your late 30's or early 40's and you remember the Lone Ranger from when you're a kid, you'd never think of doing that. But some guy who's 22 or something — he could care less about the Lone Ranger," said Flaherty.

"We care," Flaherty said, "but other people really don't have much respect."

## Beg pardon, sheriff

In a special election for sheriff last month, residents of McCormick County, S.C., had a choice between a pardoned felon and a man facing charges of trying to bribe his rival out of the race.

When the ballots were counted, the former felon was the winner.

The new sheriff, George Reid, 33, was recently pardoned for a 1974 grand larceny conviction. Reid, who most recently had served as chief deputy for the sheriff's office, has twice failed to complete basic training at the State Criminal Justice Academy.

Reid succeeds Jimmy Gable, the former sheriff who served from 1982 until last August, when he was indicted on charges of embezzling two U.S. Treasury checks. Gable was convicted and is currently serving a six-month sentence at a Federal prison in Alabama.

The man Reid defeated in the special election, county coroner Jack Keown, 46, became acting sheriff upon Gable's indictment last year, but was himself removed from office in November by Gov. Dick Riley after being arrested on charges of offering Reid \$1,000 to drop out of the race. The charges against Keown are still pending.

Riley named Buck Cockrell, an agent with the State Law Enforcement Division, to serve as interim sheriff until last month's election.



Behan

the two agencies set up separate command posts, which were found by the chiefs to be more effective.

The police department's main function during the crisis was to secure the area and make sure that the more than 140 emergency vehicles were able to enter and leave the scene of the train wreck quickly, said Behan.

Computers were used for the first time at the command post, he added, and were a great help in keeping track of which hospitals victims were sent to and in compiling lists of casualties and train passengers. Behan said he plans

## What They Are Saying

"We regard a challenge to Miranda as essential."

An internal Justice Department report, urging a new effort to have the 1966 Miranda decision overturned. (1:1)

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Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by LEN Inc. and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$18 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Telephone: (212) 489-3592, 3516. ISSN 0364-1724



# Confession: good for the soul, better for cops

There is an old revival hymn which used to be sung on many a Sabbath called "Gimme That Old Time Religion." In that song is



## Supreme Court Briefs

Jonah Triebwasser

the declaration, "If it's good enough for Moses, it's good enough for me!" The "it" referred to in this instance is the spoken command of God. In this week's case, the Supreme Court of the United States agrees that if Moses could follow the vocal command of God, then so can a murder defendant.

### Facts of the Case

On Aug. 18, 1983, Officer Patrick Anderson of the Denver Police Department was in uniform working in an off-duty capacity in downtown Denver. Francis Connelly approached Officer Anderson and, without any prompting, stated that he had murdered someone and wanted to

talk about it. Anderson immediately advised Connelly that he had the right to remain silent, that anything he said could be used against him in court, and that he had the right to an attorney prior to any police questioning. Connelly stated that he understood these rights but he still wanted to talk about the murder. Anderson, understandably bewildered by this confession, asked Connelly several questions. Connelly denied that he had been drinking, denied that he had been taking any drugs, and stated that, in the past, he had been a patient in several mental hospitals. Officer Anderson again told Connelly that he was under no obligation to say anything. Connelly replied that it was "all right," and that he would talk to Officer Anderson because his conscience had been bothering him. To Anderson, Connelly appeared to understand fully the nature of his acts.

Shortly thereafter, homicide detective Stephen Antuna arrived. Connelly was again advised of his rights, and Detective Antuna asked him "what he had on his mind." Connelly answered

that he had come all the way from Boston to confess to the murder of Mary Ann Junta, a young girl he had killed in Denver sometime during November 1982. Connelly was taken to police headquarters, and a search of police records revealed that the body of an unidentified female had been found in April 1983. Connelly repeated his story in detail to Detective Antuna and Sgt. Thomas Haney, and readily agreed to take the officers to the scene of the killing. Under Connelly's sole direction, the two officers and the defendant proceeded in a police vehicle to the location of the crime, where Connelly pointed out the exact site of the murder. Throughout this episode, Detective Antuna perceived no indication whatsoever that Connelly was suffering from any kind of mental illness.

### Competent to Stand Trial

Connelly was held overnight. During an interview with the public defender's office the following morning, he became visibly disoriented. He began giving confused answers to questions and, for the first time stated

that "voices" had told him to come to Denver and that he had followed the directions of these voices in confessing. Connelly was sent to a state hospital for evaluation. He was initially found incompetent to assist in his own defense. By March 1984, however, the doctors evaluating him determined that Connelly was competent to proceed to trial.

### Psychiatrist's Testimony

At a preliminary hearing, Connelly moved to suppress all of his statements. Doctor Jeffrey Metzner, a psychiatrist employed by the state hospital, testified that Connelly was suffering from chronic schizophrenia and was in a psychotic state at least as of Aug. 17, 1983, the day before he confessed. Metzner's interviews with Connelly showed that Connelly was obeying the "voice of God." The voice told Connelly to withdraw money from the bank, buy an airplane ticket, and to fly from Boston to Denver. When Connelly arrived from Boston, God's voice became stronger and told him either to confess to the killing or to commit suicide. Reluctantly following the command of the voices, Connelly approached Officer Anderson and confessed.

Dr. Metzner testified that, in his expert opinion, Connelly was experiencing "command hallucinations." This condition interfered with "volitional abilities; that is, his ability to make free and rational choices." Dr. Metzner further testified that Connelly's illness did not significantly impair his cognitive abilities. Thus, he understood the rights he had when Officer Anderson and Detective Antuna advised him

that he need not speak. Dr. Metzner admitted that the "voices" could in reality be Connelly's interpretation of his own guilt, but explained that in his opinion, Connelly's psychosis motivated his confession.

### Confession Tossed Out

On the basis of this evidence the Colorado trial court decided that Connelly's statements must be suppressed because they were "involuntary." Relying on the Supreme Court's decisions in *Townsend v. Sain*, 372 U.S. 293 (1963), and *Culombe v. Connecticut*, 367 U.S. 568 (1961), the lower court ruled that a confession is admissible only if it is a product of the defendant's rational intellect and "free will." Although the court found that the police had done nothing wrong or coercive in securing a confession, Connelly's illness destroyed his volition and compelled him to confess. The trial court also found that Connelly's mental state vitiated his attempted waiver of the right to counsel and the privilege against compulsory self-incrimination. Accordingly, Connelly's initial statements and his custodial confession were suppressed.

The Colorado Supreme Court affirmed the lower court's ruling, holding that the proper test for admissibility is whether the statements are "the product of a rational intellect and a free will." The court considered that Connelly's mental condition precluded his ability to make a valid waiver of his *Miranda* rights.

### Reversed and Remanded

In his first criminal justice Continued on Page 7

## Does crime-prevention work?

# NCPC says 'You too can evaluate'

Police officers assigned to crime prevention and civilians who run programs like neighborhood crime watches say that



## Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

their biggest problem is funding. Everybody gives lip service to the idea of crime prevention, but it's low on the totem pole of priorities in most police agencies. As one crime-prevention officer put it: "We get lots of verbal support. The chief is very positive. The higher-ups give us pats on the back. But when it comes to real resources, nothing."

That was one of the findings of a survey of crime-prevention programs last year by the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC). The problem, of course, is that it's hard to prove in cold, statistical terms that crime prevention works.

But, says the NCPC, it can be done, and it doesn't take an army of social scientists and statisticians to do it. It does take a committed manager and a group of concerned volunteers. The NCPC shows how in a 74-page booklet entitled, "What, Me Evaluate?" The booklet is written with a minimum of social science jargon and is aimed at the average crime-prevention officer or volunteer who can handle percentages and do long division.

But why bother to evaluate? Because, says the NCPC, "until benefits can be clearly, consistently demonstrated, crime prevention will remain in its tenuous state, buffeted by funding winds and changing priorities, beyond any control. Your programs are working but you can't prove it." An evaluation should show bosses, policy makers and the public that crime-prevention programs reduce crime and the fear of crime, have a lasting impact, raise the quality of life in a community, and cost less than their benefits.

The first step in evaluation is to set clear, specific and measurable goals for crime-prevention programs. A goal of "reduction of vandalism by 30 percent" is measurable; "cleaning up around here" is not. The NCPC suggests that goals should be established with the help of a community advisory board, not imposed by the police, because crime-prevention programs cannot succeed unless they have community support and commitment. But if goals are set by the chief's office, the mayor or the city council, a volunteer advisory board should be called upon to translate them into operational terms.

The NCPC booklet says the advisory board should be a working body, not an honorary group of figureheads. (Among the benefits of an advisory board is that "when it comes time for the city council or county commission to review your budget, you won't be alone. The seats may be filled with your board members, their

allies and their constituents.")

The "What, Me Evaluate?" booklet covers step by step the procedure for setting goals, making community crime surveys (with samples), and analyzing the resulting data. If that sounds like a lot of work, be assured that it is; but, says the NCPC, the crime-prevention officer or manager "cannot and must not go it alone. Your task is to encourage and enable the community to help you tackle the work." The booklet suggests calling on senior citizens' groups, especially for community surveys; businesses for data analysis and report writing, and college and high school classes in social science, math and computer science for number crunching and analysis.

Another evaluation method — and one that doesn't require a lot of volunteer help — is a cost-benefit analysis. The NCPC booklet gives an example in which home burglaries in Hapless Hills have dropped from 12 to 7 a month as a result of a "Beef Up Against Burglars" crime-prevention campaign. The campaign cost \$750 for signs, brochures, flyers, postage, refreshments for a neighborhood meeting, clerical help, and the time and expenses of the crime-prevention officer. But the campaign saved the police department \$2,100 for burglary investigations the police didn't have to make and \$480 in booking and holding costs for the one suspect who would have been arrested if the additional burglaries

Continued on Page 7

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## USSR admits it has problem with drugs

Officials of the Soviet Union, who for years have denied the existence of a drug problem in that nation, have finally admitted to it and have now taken steps to do something about it.

"The struggle against drug addiction, and the criminal activities that go with it, has moved up to become one of the top priority tasks of the internal forces," said Alexander Vlasov, the Soviet minister of internal affairs.

Vlasov put the number of registered drug addicts in the Soviet Union at 46,000. While that figure pales beside the 30 million drug addicts that the Communist daily paper Pravda claims there are in the United States, drug abuse in the Soviet Union is growing. Over 4,000 people have been arrested so far in a sweep called Operation Poppy '86.

The sweep resulted in the elimination of more than 3,000 hectares (7,400 acres) of illegal crops and 100,000 hectares (247,000 acres) of wild marijuana.

In November, Soviet customs officials seized 1.2 tons of Afghan hashish, worth an estimated \$30 million, at a Moscow railway station. It was their biggest haul ever.

In an interview with Pravda, Vlasov denied that the Soviet Union is prosecuting an illness.

Rather, he said, the Government is seeking to punish those who are "guilty of making themselves ill and of becoming a danger to society, by their life style and behavior, by their illegal activities with narcotics and by the real threat to their own health and the health of those around them."

Among the measures Vlasov said are being taken to aid the drug war are the national and local expansion of narcotics squads and the training of drug-sniffing dogs. In addition, a new law is being enacted to provide for the enforced treatment of teenage drug users.

The "preventive educational centers," which will be run by police, will provide "re-education" for those between the ages of 16 and 18 who have refused voluntary treatment. Inmates will work for wages but those who run away will face prison terms of up to a year.

Currently, the sentence for preparation, acquisition, possession and distribution of drugs to others in the Soviet Union is 10 years in prison.

### On The Record:

"When you break the big laws, you do not get liberty, you do not even get anarchy. You get the small laws."

Gilbert K. Chesleron

Less bang for their bucks:

## London cops curb gun use

The London police, who are as well known for their disdain of firearms as they are for their tall helmets, are planning to curb even further the number of officers permitted to use guns.

A spokesman for the Metropolitan Police said last month that 200 criminal investigation detectives based at 185 police stations will be stripped of their guns and that no additional detectives would be trained in their use. Firearms will still be issued to detectives working out of Scotland Yard headquarters, and to special drug and robbery squads and units assigned to protect airports, diplomats and members of the royal

family.

The reduction in the number of authorized police firearms continues a gradual decrease in firearms said to have been in progress for several years. Only 3,000 of London's 27,000 police officers are authorized to use firearms.

Throughout England and Wales, 8.6 percent of the police were authorized to use guns in 1985, a decrease from 10 percent the previous year.

The use of guns by police officers has also been on the decline, according to Home Secretary Douglas Hurd. In 1985, officers in England and Wales fired their guns only seven times. By com-

parison, the officers of the New York City Police Department fired their weapons 217 times that year, including accidental firings and off-duty incidents.

The Home Office is also said to be studying ways to further reduce the use of guns by police. One option under consideration is the increased use of specially trained teams of marksmen to assist unarmed Bobbies.

The Scotland Yard spokesman indicated that there was no correlation between crime rates and the number of police officers using guns. It is department policy, the spokesman said, to increase the number of officers but not the number of guns.

## Miami's 'River Cops' to face fire again after judge declares mistrial in drug case

Continued from Page 3

Ryskamp polled the jury as to whether the members agreed with the decisions, one juror dissented. The judge recessed the proceedings long enough to interview the juror in his chambers. When Ryskamp returned to the courtroom and declared the mistrial, he indicated that the unidentified juror was unstable and had repeatedly changed his

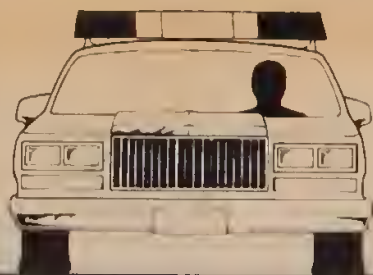
decision regarding several counts of the indictment.

The case of the seven "River Cops" has aroused considerable public interest, even amid an almost daily litany of new revelations and allegations about the Miami Police Department over the past year.

During that period, more than three dozen Miami officers — out of a force of 1,033 — have faced

criminal and administrative charges. A number of other officers are the subjects of investigations by Federal and local agencies. Two U.S. attorneys are working full time on police corruption in the four counties of south Florida.

The Miami Police Department, which has set up its own anti-corruption unit, is cooperating with the outside investigations.



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# Jury convicts one in NJ trooper's slaying

A Superior Court jury in Somerville, N.J., convicted avowed revolutionary Thomas Manning last month in the 1981 murder of State Trooper Philip J. Lamonaco, but deadlocked at 7-to-5 in favor of acquitting co-defendant Richard C. Williams, who the state contends was the actual triggerman in the slaying.

After deliberating for 45 hours over a five-day span, the jury remained unconvicted that Williams had been at the scene of the crime despite the fact that his fingerprints were found there.

Judge Michael R. Imbriani declared a mistrial in the case of Williams, prompting Deputy Attorney General Anthony Simonetti to state that he will

recommend a new trial.

Both men were charged with murdering Lamonaco after he stopped Manning's 1977 Chevrolet Nova on Interstate 80 in rural Knowlton Township on Dec. 21, 1981. According to prosecutors, it was Williams who had fired the gun with Manning acting as accomplice. The state charged that Williams was the only defendant to fire a gun, emptying his pistol of 14 bullets.

Lamonaco, who was named New Jersey Trooper of the Year in 1979, was shot nine times and left to die in a snowbank.

The trooper's death touched off the biggest manhunt in New Jersey since the 1932 kidnapping

of the son of aviator Charles Lindbergh. Manning was finally apprehended in Norfolk, Va., in 1985. Williams was captured in 1984 in Cleveland.

Testifying in his own defense, Manning maintained that Williams was not at the scene of the shooting. Manning said he had killed Lamonaco but in self defense after the trooper recognized him from wanted posters and fired first.

Manning testified that on the day of the killing, he dropped off Williams at a bar in Budd Lake, N.J. There, Manning said, Williams was picked up by "comrades."

Manning said that on his way home to the Marshalls Creek, Pa., area, he picked up two hitchhikers. They were still with him, he said, when Lamonaco stopped him for a traffic violation.

When the trooper pulled him over, Manning said, Lamonaco pulled him from the car and fired a shot near his head.

Manning said he fought back in self-defense, shoving the trooper out of the way and diving behind the car. He retrieved his 9-mm. Browning automatic pistol from the glove compartment and killed the trooper, using the car as a shield.

He said he drove to nearby Hainesburg, where he abandoned

the Nova in a snowy ditch and fled into the woods. He said he never saw the hitchhikers again.

Simonetti called Manning's story a lie, stating that although the prosecution could produce no witnesses who saw Williams at the scene of the crime, circumstantial evidence proved that it was Williams who was riding with Manning that day, not hitchhikers.

The evidence includes Williams's fingerprints on a greeting card found in the Nova. Manning said he and Williams bought the card in a Budd Lake store before the two parted company.

The jury acquitted Manning of knowingly trying to kill Lamonaco, manslaughter and aggravated manslaughter, and convicted him of robbery, escape and causing Lamonaco's death in the commission of those two felonies.

The robbery was committed by Manning in retrieving one of his guns after Lamonaco had disarmed him. The escape charge was based on fleeing from custody after the shootout.

Both defendants already face lengthy prison terms that were imposed last spring in connection with a series of bombings in and around New York City. Manning, 40, was sentenced to 53 years and Williams, 39, to 45 years in prison.

The men are alleged members of the United Freedom Front and the Sam Melville-Jonathan Jackson Unit, which have claimed responsibility for bombing East Coast offices and military installations and are accused of bank robberies.

Manning's defense attorney, William Kunstler, said he would appeal the conviction, which carries a life sentence.

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## Supreme Court eases warrantless auto searches

In a 7-to-2 decision last month, the U.S. Supreme Court made it easier for police to use criminal evidence found during a warrantless search of a vehicle belonging to an arrested suspect.

The Court's ruling in *Colorado v. Bertine* reversed a lower court decision which barred prosecutors from using evidence found during an inventory search of a car.

The charges against Steven Lee Bertine stemmed from a Feb. 10, 1984, search of his truck after he was arrested on drunken-driving charges. An officer impounding the truck and made an inventory search of it before it was towed to the police parking lot. In the course of the search, a closed backpack was found which contained cocaine, methoqualone tablets, cocaine paraphernalia and \$700 in \$20 bills.

The Colorado Supreme Court had ruled that Bertine's Fourth Amendment rights were violated by the warrantless search. The court did not address the issue of whether the state's constitution had been violated.

Writing for the majority of the U.S. Supreme Court, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist said past Supreme Court rulings allowing warrantless inventory searches do not "prohibit the exercise of police discretion so long as that discretion is exercised according to standard criteria and on the basis of something other than suspicion of evidence of criminal activity."

"There was no showing," Rehnquist noted, "that the police, who were following standard procedures, acted in bad faith or for the sole purpose of investigation."

## A 'how-to' guide to evaluating crime prevention

Continued from Page 5  
had occurred. Homeowners who were not burglarized saved \$2,870. So the net benefit from "Beef Up Against Burglars" was \$4,700. That's a powerful argument for crime prevention.

There are other, less precise evaluation tools, too. One good one is anecdotal evidence from citizens who say they feel more secure and businessmen who say they will stay in town because they perceive a reduction in crime. Others might be an increase in property values, which often reflects low or lowered crime, and new business starts, which may indicate a reduction in fear of crime.

"What, Me Evaluate?" is not a quick fix for a crime-prevention officer seeking to justify his efforts, but it does show him how to

evaluate his programs. The aim, said John A. Calhoun, executive director of the National Crime Prevention Council, is to give him "a practical set of tools to assess programs, improve programs, and argue continuation or expansion based not on enthusiasm but on reliable and documentable facts."

(Editor's Note: For more information on the National Crime Prevention Council, see the interview with John A. Calhoun in the Sept. 9, 1986, issue of LEN.)

Orduway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood, NJ 07675.

## Confession is good for the soul

Continued from Page 5

opinion as Chief Justice, William Rehnquist wrote for a six-Justice majority that neither the confession nor the waiver of *Miranda* rights can be involuntary in the absence of police coercion or compulsion.

Returning to basics, the Court reminded that the due process clause of the 14th Amendment provides that no state shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Just last term, in *Miller v. Fenton*, the Supreme Court held that, by virtue of the due process clause, "certain interrogation techniques, either in isolation or as applied to the unique characteristics of a particular suspect, are so offensive to a civilized system of justice that they must be condemned."

Indeed, coercive government misconduct was the catalyst for the high court's seminal confession case, *Brown v. Mississippi*, 297 U.S. 278 (1936). In that case, police officers extracted confessions from the accused through brutal torture. The Court had little difficulty concluding that even though the Fifth Amendment did not apply to the states at that time, the actions of the police were "revolting to the sense of justice." The Court has retained this due process focus, even after holding, in *Malloy v. Hogan*, 378 U.S. 1 (1964), that the Fifth Amendment privilege against

compulsory self-incrimination applies to the states. (See *Miller v. Fenton*, *supra*.)

Thus the cases considered by the Supreme Court over the 50 years since *Brown v. Mississippi* have focused upon the crucial element of police overreaching. While each confession case has turned on its own set of factors justifying the conclusion that police conduct was oppressive, all have contained a substantial element of coercive police conduct.

### No Misconduct, No Problem

In finding that the lower courts erred in suppressing Connelly's confession, Chief Justice Rehnquist wrote: "Our 'involuntary confession' jurisprudence is entirely consistent with the settled law requiring some sort of 'state action' to support a claim of violation of the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment. The Colorado trial court, of course, found that the police committed no wrongful acts and that finding has been neither challenged by the respondent [Connelly] nor disturbed by the Supreme Court of Colorado."

That being the case, Chief Justice Rehnquist concluded that "suppressing respondent's statements would serve absolutely no purpose in enforcing constitutional guarantees. The purpose of excluding evidence seized in violation of the Constitution is to substantially deter future viola-

tions of the Constitution. See *United States v. Leon*, 468 U.S. 897, 906-913 (1984). Only if we were to establish a brand new constitutional right — the right of a criminal defendant to confess to his crime only when totally rational and properly motivated — could respondent's present claim be sustained."

Coercive police activity, the Court ruled, "is a necessary predicate to the finding that a confession is not 'voluntary' within the meaning of the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment. We also conclude that the taking of respondent's statements, and their admission into evidence, constitute no violation of that Clause."

In closing the Court's opinion, the Chief Justice also relied on the absence of police coercion in upholding Connelly's waiver of his *Miranda* rights. According to the Court, Connelly's "perception of coercion flowing from the 'voice of God,' however important or significant such a perception may be in other disciplines, is a matter to which the United States Constitution does not speak." (*Colorado v. Connelly*, No. 85-660, decided Dec. 10, 1986.)

Jonah Triebwasser is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial attorney in government practice. He is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.



Pierce:

## Psychology and new police supervisors

By H. Bruce Pierce

Police work has been dramatized, glamorized and defiled in movies, television and community perception across this country. The focus, with the notable exception of the television series "Hill Street Blues," has been on the patrol officer or detective, with little analysis of the patrol or detective supervisor.

Yet no one is more critical to the success or failure of the climate in police work than the first-line supervisor. Nothing is more crucial for the maximum

effectiveness of this invaluable worker than helping him or her to begin and maintain duties with a thorough understanding of the psychology of supervision as it uniquely applies to the police mission.

Newly promoted police supervisors have several critical educational and psychological concerns and needs that are important to the successful execution of their new careers. These concerns and needs encompass: police work (demands and stress and handling the transition

from officer to boss); what leadership is (who has it and how to exercise it), and personal needs and growth in the supervisory position (Maalow's needs and their application to police work).

Beyond the issue of a secure income, police work is often a career chosen for its "enhancing" quality. That is to say, a police officer often views the job and himself or herself as a place/person where bravery, strength and compassion come together.

What the officer does not expect, yet often gets, are excessive demands on these qualities, as identified by August Vollmer, the one-time chief of police in Berkeley, Calif. "The ideal police officer," Vollmer observed, "could possess to his advantage the following: The wisdom of Solomon, the courage of David, the strength of Samson, the patience of Job, the leadership of Moses, the kindness of the Good Samaritan, the strategy of Alexander, the faith of Daniel, the diplomacy of Lincoln, the tolerance of the Carpenter of Nazareth, and finally an intimate knowledge of the natural, biological and social sciences."

The point here is that the person aiming at and heading toward such an over-

of force) often occurs among stressed officers, and therefore a close scrutiny of incident kind and frequency is a must, along with procedures for immediate resolution when indicated.

Stress resolution, the task that follows identification of stress, may fall into one or more of three major categories: stress elimination, human adaptation and specific skills training.

### Officer-to-Boss Transition

That special group of officers who are newly identified as supervisors will have personal role questions to answer, such as: "What does it feel like?" "What does it mean?" and "Does it mean I'm different?"

A role is defined as a pattern of behavior expected of individuals because of their place within social or work arrangements. Having until recently been an officer and, as such, "one of the boys," what now is expected of the former officer as a supervisor? Handling a role is a function of the ability to answer, "Who am I? Who was I? What will I be?"

Evidence shows that people with accurate knowledge of self can execute whatever role they are assigned, with much greater ease, than someone with a

## Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

### A faltering drug 'crusade'

"Americans were deeply impressed last September when Ronald and Nancy Reagan pledged 'a national crusade' against drugs. 'Just say no,' Mrs. Reagan urged. But it's the President who's saying 'no' — to drug-fighting money in his new Federal budget. In fact, he's proposing deep cuts in the \$225-million program. The President isn't heartless, of course. He's trying to reduce zooming Federal deficits while preserving military muscle. So it's domestic programs that take the hit. But it was Reagan himself who said on Sept. 14: 'Drugs are menacing our society. They're threatening our values. . . . They're killing our children.' If he was right. Now he must back those words with action — and funds."

— The New York Daily News  
Jan. 20, 1987

### Overkill by the SBI

"The State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) has chosen an inappropriately broad punishment in the case of a Charlotte police officer who abused access to computerized criminal histories which the SBI oversees. Access to criminal histories is supposed to be limited to law-enforcement agents who need them in the line of duty. The unnamed Charlotte officer apparently used the computer to satisfy personal curiosity about someone's record. In response to that abuse, the SBI has denied the entire Charlotte Police Department access to the computerized criminal histories for a period of two weeks. The move will not make it impossible for the local police to do their jobs, of course. But it won't help either. The SBI's prohibition is no small inconvenience. It is particularly galling because apparently only one officer is guilty of wrongdoing, and he or she has been disciplined. As one official put it, 'If a kid throws his carrots at the table, you don't refuse to feed the whole family for a period of two weeks.'"

— The Charlotte, N.C., Observer  
Jan. 12, 1987

### A message they shouldn't refuse

"Mincing no words yesterday, U.S. District Judge Richard Owen threw the book — if not the whole law library — at three crime family bosses and five lesser hoods. His purpose, he said, was to send a message 'to those out there who are undoubtedly thinking about taking over the reins of power.' If his message doesn't get through, it's only because those would-be successors aren't listening: Owen socked seven of the eight mobsters with 100-year prison terms, and stiff fines. Taking them out of circulation is by no means a final hit on organized crime, of course. But it does create at least a chilling effect, not to mention a temporary power vacuum, that leaves the mob in some disarray. Now it's up to the Feds, along with local authorities, to write a new chapter in the lurid history of organized crime. The last chapter."

— New York Newsday  
Jan. 14, 1987

### Updating the sheriff

"It doesn't take much to be a sheriff in Colorado. If you qualify to vote and can win the election, you're in — regardless of whether you're a grade-school dropout who's never held a job or a seasoned officer with fine credentials in law enforcement. There was one bright spot in 1986: 20 new Colorado sheriffs gathered recently for a 10-day seminar in law enforcement at the Colorado Law Enforcement Training Academy at Golden. The expanded course, sponsored by the Colorado Sheriffs' Institute, helps them handle the increasing load of administrative detail heaped on sheriff's offices. Institute attendance shows that the television stereotype — the sheriff portrayed as a fat bumbler or a crooked half-wit — is usually pretty far off the mark. But there's always room for improvement, and one suggestion by the sheriffs' association is worthy of support: a proposal that voters approve a constitutional amendment specifying minimum job standards and qualifications for these officers of the law. We can't think of a county job any more important — or deserving of basic education and experience requirements — than sheriff. It's time that we sent the old sheriff stereotype to Boot Hill along with the other Western myths."

— The Denver Post  
Jan. 2, 1987

**"No one is more critical to the success or failure of police work than the first-line supervisor."**

whelming occupation must of necessity begin with awesome amounts of internal and psychic stress. There are two categories of stress related to police work, and which are important to define.

First, the stressors shared with other occupations are administration, job conflict, second job, inactivity, job overload, shift work, inadequate resources, inequities in pay or job status, organizational territoriality and responsibility for people. Then there are five stressors unique to the police profession, namely courts, negative public image, conflicting values, racial situations, and line-of-duty crisis.

The effects of stress in police work cover a wide range, from irritability and drug or alcohol consumption to self- or other inflicted abuse. There are obvious implications for health and home life deterioration and personality and job performance alteration. It is clear that what affects the officer likewise affects his superior. The critical task for the new supervisor is to remember the stressors operating on subordinate officers in order to attempt the early identification of such stress. Two key behavioral identifications, according to Kroes (1976), are:

¶ Behavior Reversal: Police styles incorporating either an outgoing-extroverted approach or a low key-introverted approach. Reversal of these two styles in an officer, coupled with productivity changes (either up or down) are critical stress indicators.

¶ Incident Quality and Quantity: Evidence now indicates that incident escalation (ranging from complaints of verbal abuse by officers to excessive use

of force) often occurs among stressed officers, and therefore a close scrutiny of incident kind and frequency is a must, along with procedures for immediate resolution when indicated.

### Leadership Style

A key to learning effective police supervision is the concept and practice of leadership. Leadership, that process whereby an individual exerts influence over others, is an influence founded on power, i.e., the control which a person possesses and can exercise on others. French and Raven (1960) describe five bases of power:

- ¶ Coercive Power: Power based on fear;
- ¶ Reward Power: Power based on money or compliments;
- ¶ Legitimate Power: Power based on the position occupied;
- ¶ Expert Power: Power based on a person's possessing some expertise, special skill or knowledge;
- ¶ Referent Power: Power based on a follower's identification with a leader.

All power styles are possible for the police superior, but the legitimate, the expert and the referent styles are the most effective in the police setting, in that they encompass position, expertise and loyalty.

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Dr. H. Bruce Pierce, a former police officer, is chairman of the department of African-American studies at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. The foregoing article is based on a program originally created by the author for the New York City Housing Police.



The first sentence or two of a telephone conversation with the police chief of Birmingham, Ala., offers just enough of a Southern accent to make one feel comfortable that the right party has been reached. There's a trace of a drawl, as one would expect, tempered in a way that might make you think the chief had gone to school or worked for a while in another part of the country.

As the conversation moves along, however, the New York/Brooklyn inflection takes over and it becomes quite obvious that this is no native Southern good ol' boy on the other end of the line. In fact, the only thing "southern" about the police chief of Birmingham, Arthur V. Deutch, is the fact that he was a police commander in the southern part of Brooklyn for part of his police career. Indeed, prior to becoming chief in Birmingham in 1981, Deutch had a diversified 26-year career as a cop in New York City.

Deutch was a district detective commander in northern Brooklyn when he was chosen by Birmingham Mayor Richard Arrington to become police chief of Alabama's largest city. It was a bold move by Arrington, bringing a Yankee in to head the police department,

particularly in light of the fact that other candidates for the job were a former police chief and an incumbent deputy chief. But the gamble by the first-term Mayor paid off, and in the five-plus years since then, Deutch has repaid the Mayor's confidence in the form of a streamlined, more professional police department.

The Birmingham Police Department today bears almost no resemblance to the agency that existed there in the early 60's — the Birmingham Police Department that, under Chief Eugene "Bull" Connor, etched itself into the darker chapters of the American civil rights movement. Police dogs are now used as precinct-based adjuncts to crime prevention and solution, not as tools for intimidating blacks. The water cannon and fire hoses that were deployed to control marchers and demonstrators have been put away. And, with the help of a stringent firearms-use policy implemented by Chief Deutch, the number civilians shot and killed by police has dwindled to near-nonexistence.

As important, Deutch has his officers earning the respect and confidence of the citizens of Birmingham. He emphasizes police visibility — and not just through

the windows of a squad car — and is quick to point out that a professional image — whether in terms of uniform or demeanor — can go a long way toward fostering better relations between police and civilians. His continuing emphasis on police professionalism may achieve one of the ultimate dividends later this year, when the Birmingham Police Department applies for accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

Educational standards are also up for Birmingham officers — no surprise, perhaps, when one considers that Deutch holds bachelor's and master's degrees from John Jay College of Criminal Justice and a law degree from the Birmingham School of Law. Deutch, 55, is also a man of letters in the sense that he has already written one critically acclaimed police novel, "Storett" (Arbor House, 1979), and has two others in the works.

The New York accent may speak to a Yankee in the heart of Dixie, but when it comes to policing Deutch is a universalist. The bottom line, as he puts it, is that "crime is crime," and professional policing is professional policing.

**"I'm a firm believer in not only foot patrol but that an officer be given an area of responsibility — his 'turf' — and that he and his peers be held responsible for it."**

## Arthur V. Deutch

Police Chief of Birmingham, Ala.



Law Enforcement News interview  
by Marie Rosen

**LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:** Your appointment in 1981 came after a 10-month standoff between the Mayor and other city officials that had racially polarized the city. In addition, you were a Yankee from New York, a locally unknown figure who was being appointed by the city's first black Mayor. What were those early days like?

**DEUTSCH:** It was tumultuous. There were a lot of problems, a heavy political vortex that went on for quite a few years, and we were placed in a situation where we really came in alone. I wasn't allowed to bring anybody with me. So I was on a police island, you might say, and that was it. So I had to find out not only who the players were but just about everything there was about the city and the Southern philosophy.

**LEN:** Are there any specific things that come to mind that speak to the matter of being a Yankee police chief deep in the heart of Dixie?

**DEUTSCH:** Well, there are always radicals in any group, and some radicals made things very tough for me

down here — very, very tough. But most of it was politically motivated and that's just simply what it was.

**LEN:** What kind of radicals are you talking about?

**DEUTSCH:** People who would want to see change, and not in an orderly manner, who want to do it instantaneously and don't care what happens or what the ramifications were.

**LEN:** One of the apparent elements in the standoff that preceded your appointment was a sense of hostility between the Fraternal Order of Police and Mayor Arrington. In view of that, were you readily accepted by the department, or did you have to prove something first?

**DEUTSCH:** I had to prove myself. I was absolutely not accepted readily by the department. In fact, most of the department didn't feel I could last here very long.

**LEN:** What have you done to change their minds?

**DEUTSCH:** I guess you do a lot of things. Number one, I guess you be who you are, you be real. You bring a ton of police experience with you, which is what I did. I did

just about everything you could do in the New York City Police Department, from uniform patrol to commander of mounted police to a broad detective background. Plus I brought a fairness that came out of having "been there," so I can look at things not only from a chief's point of view but also from a street-level, practical point of view, and that thing has finally caught on. It took quite a few years. Of course, by some people I'll never be accepted; I'll always be an outsider. But they're in a very small minority.

**LEN:** Mayor Arrington was under a court-ordered deadline to appoint a chief from a submitted list of three candidates, and so it appears as if your appointment was made under the gun. Did this affect your relationship with the Mayor at the time?

**DEUTSCH:** Actually that's not so; he wasn't under a court order. But even so, I had a very good relationship with the Mayor, and we still do have a good understanding that he wanted a professional department and he wanted it run in a professional manner. That's what we gave him.

**LEN:** What kinds of things were done to effect that pro-

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**"I'm not saying never use [your gun]. But make sure that it's used in a proper, lawful manner. It's another tool; it's no different than a flashlight or an equipment belt."**

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fessional stance?

DEUTCSH: There were many things. For example, we instituted a shooting policy, which now is the shooting policy of the country, that you can't shoot fleeing felons. We adhered to a Federal court order which had not been adhered to before as far as minority recruiting. We drastically raised the entrance requirements and the educational standards in our academy. So across the board we did many, many things that just made this department that much better and made the city that much better. For instance, we're going to be the first department in the state to be accredited, sometime this year. It's a big deal, and it's important to us and to Alabama because I think some departments in the rest of the state may or may not follow this lead — not that we want to lead them, I don't want to put it that way, but they may see that the old days of policing are gone.

LEN: What kinds of changes did you have make along the way to accreditation?

DEUTCSH: Well, many things that this department had done in the past were never formalized, they were never put in written form. So me and one or two of my people put in a comprehensive set of rules and regulations and put these many systems into written form. To give you an example, detective procedures had not been formalized, and patrol was done more or less in a random manner. We formalized that, we professionalized it. It took quite a while; we've been at it two years. But I think we'll realize fruition this year.

LEN: It seems that the trend in patrol is changing, with many departments turning toward a more community-oriented kind of patrol, often on foot. Are you doing anything in that regard?

DEUTCSH: We've moved in that area — not 100 percent, but we've moved. I'm a firm believer in not only foot patrol but that an officer be given an area of responsibility — his "turf," so to speak — and that he and his peers be held responsible for it. So I think that and many other things have given us our drastic reduction in crime in Birmingham.

LEN: In terms of crime reduction, within 15 months after your appointment it was reported that crime rates were decreasing significantly...

DEUTCSH: In four years, they've gone down over 26 percent.

LEN: The initial reductions included an 18-percent drop in violent crimes, a 22-percent drop in resisting arrest, a 48.5-percent decrease in the number of assaults on officers, and a 43-percent reduction in the incidence of firearms discharge by the police...

DEUTCSH: Yeah, and in fact that's much greater now. The use of firearms here now is almost nonexistent. We've been put in for a Presidential citation for that, although we may not get it.

LEN: With these kinds of achievements in a 15-month

period after your appointment, how much is attributable to new policies you implemented, and how much is just a case of catching the national crime-reduction "wave" at the right time?

DEUTCSH: As I said, we instituted a firearms policy which now, through a case in Tennessee a few years ago, is the law of the land, that you can't shoot fleeing felons, you can't indiscriminately kill people. Yet the officers did not lose their enforcement capabilities. I had to use my gun as a police officer back in New York, so I'm not saying never use it. But we make sure that it's used in a proper, lawful manner. That's what it's all about.

LEN: How did that shooting incident in New York affect your change in the firearms policy — or did it?

DEUTCSH: It didn't affect it at all. When you have to use the gun, use it. It's another tool; it's no different than a flashlight or an equipment belt. When I first came down here we issued seven or eight hundred cans of Mace, for example, and told them that in many instances you can use this. But even that is not a cure-all. We trained people. I brought in psychiatrists from the local university to teach my people how to deal with people with bizarre behavior who are on the street. All of these things, not any one thing, cut down the use of firearms and the indiscriminate killing of people. It took a lot of training and a lot of indoctrination.

LEN: What about the reduction in assaults on police officers?

DEUTCSH: That was very important to me. Most police chiefs don't look at it, but I know a professional department will have less assaults on their policemen because, for whatever reasons, the policemen do their job better and they approach situations in a better manner. So there's less assaults on 'em. You can walk up to somebody in a car that just passed a red light, and it can go something like this: "Hey stupid, don't you know any better?" And the guy's got his wife and kids in the car, maybe, so right away a bad situation is made worse. You can walk in to the same situation and say, "Sir, you just

cized the department because some of the recruits were woefully illiterate and could not spell. What kind of educational requirements do you now have for recruits?

DEUTCSH: We have the most stringent recruit academy that I know of in the state of Alabama. In fact, we're rapidly becoming a regional training academy. Our rookies go out now after 16 weeks of formal academic training. After that, they go on year's training with a field training officer, so we make sure that our people are trained and that they reach the highest standards. We also have high physical and mental standards. Everybody takes a polygraph before they come in. We've raised standards across the board.

LEN: Do you see college education for recruits as a part of Birmingham's future?

DEUTCSH: I don't see it in the near future, but I would like to see more college — not only in Birmingham, but across the board. There's an old bromide that a college education won't make a bad cop a good one, but it'll make a good cop that much better. I'd like to see more college across the board. As far as the practicality is concerned, I don't think in the near future it's going to be a reality.

LEN: Do you provide ongoing in-service training for new officers once they've finished the academy and the field training?

DEUTCSH: We do now, and not only for them but for sergeants, lieutenants and captains. We bring them back for retraining in motivation, supervision, discipline, all those types of things. We now have started running refresher courses.

LEN: A 1983 magazine article quoted you as saying that "quality of life crimes have to be addressed by the cop" — and this was before the phrase "quality of life" became the catch-phrase it is today. What in your experience led you to that notion?

DEUTCSH: I saw that these things should have been

**"You have to address the 'bad guys,' but it's the day-in and day-out things that affect the ethos of a community, if you will, and that's the quality of life."**

violated the traffic laws of the State of Alabama. I'll have to serve you a citation, blah, blah, blah." You look well and you act well, and this mitigates a lot of these assaults on police officers, because it takes two to tango.

LEN: When you got down there, were the officers used to a more confrontational style?

DEUTCSH: I don't know. I came on in '81 and I tried to institute my policies in conjunction with Southern ways as well as I could, try to meld the two of them.

LEN: Based on what you were used to in New York, what kinds of methods, policies or philosophies did you have to change to fit your new Southern environment?

DEUTCSH: Not that much. An astute administrator is going to operate in any area. There are some minor adaptations to be made, but professionalism and sound policy are going to work no matter where you are.

LEN: What kinds of policies?

DEUTCSH: Well again, it was a broad, across-the-board thing, everything from training to getting out to have people in the streets put alarms on their cars, because a lot of General Motors cars were being stolen. It was an overall thing, which really took a couple of years. You had to find the right people for the right slots. We brought in outside expertise in training, from the FBI and from Fort McClellan. We built a new jail — and that's under me, too. The old Birmingham jail was what it was in the famous song, so we built a new \$8-million jail. Our jail went from the old Birmingham jail concept to being the finest jail facility in the country. But that too took time. So all of these things were just a matter of moving in the right direction.

LEN: In terms of training, there was a newspaper article that appeared shortly before you arrived, which criti-

addressed in other jurisdictions. You have to address the "bad guys," but it seems like a lot of departments had geared up for that major terrorist act, for that major bank stickup, what have you. You have to be aware of these things, and have to be able to address them, but they happen very infrequently. Meanwhile, the kid on the corner who's threatening some old lady, the guy who comes home and finds three of his ash cans turned upside down and thrown into his front yard, the guy who comes home and finds the hubcaps missing off his car — they're real concerned about bank stickups and all, but they're foreign to him. It's the day-in and day-out things that affect the very ethos of a community, if you will, and that's the quality of life I was talking about. You don't see graffiti down here, or you see it very infrequently. And I'm not saying this is all the police's doing — it's just a better quality of life.

Many more departments should address this. They should address what they used to consider "victimless" crimes. When you walk down Madison Avenue and you see these ubiquitous people from other countries selling everything from watches to scarves, and you've got to go around them and you can't get into the front door of a department store because it's blocked by 15 guys peddling things — that's not as bad as being stuck up on a subway someplace, but it affects the quality of life. When you go in front of F.A.O. Schwartz at Christmas and there's a three-card monte game, that to me is unforgivable. It should never be. Even if you don't play that three-card monte game, you might be trying to take your kids someplace, and this all comes back down to quality of life.

LEN: You must have to have real cooperation from the community to do that, because it seems like it would be pretty hard for a police department to do it alone.

DEUTCSH: We had tremendous cooperation from the community, and you must realize that Birmingham is 56 percent black. But this community is a good com-



# Interview: Birmingham Chief Arthur Deutch

munity, it's a good city, and it wants to make itself better — not only police-wise, but striving in every way to better themselves. We're just one part of that whole team effort.

LEN: Not too long ago, the U.S. Department of Justice entered an affirmative action case in Birmingham on the side of some white city employees who were alleging reverse discrimination. . .

DEUTSCH: That's correct, and they lost. It was just last year, and their case was decimated.

LEN: What were among the particulars in that case?

DEUTSCH: I'm not privy to all the particulars in that, but some white firemen said that they were passed over and discriminated against in favor of black firemen, and the court simply found against the Justice Department and said it was not true.

LEN: What is your department's policy regarding affirmative action and minority recruitment?

DEUTSCH: Our policy is that there was a Federal court mandate that got put into effect before I came down, and we're just living up to those Federal guidelines.

LEN: How about the racial makeup of your department?

DEUTSCH: Blacks are about 30 percent.

LEN: It's been said by some that racial prejudice is qualitatively different in the North and the South. In terms of racially motivated crime and the police response to it, have you observed any differences?

DEUTSCH: I think crime is crime.

LEN: Does Birmingham have any kind of problem with racially motivated or racially oriented crime?

DEUTSCH: Not that I'm aware of, although I guess it could always happen. Those days are long behind Birmingham.

LEN: Is the new wave of white extremist groups — such as the Klan, the Posse Comitatus or the Aryan Nations — anything of a significant problem for you?

DEUTSCH: Not so far. There have been some in northern Alabama, but they came under Federal jurisdiction and we haven't had anything like that.

LEN: Does your department keep an eye on groups like this from an intelligence standpoint?

DEUTSCH: We work very closely with the local FBI on that, and we have very friendly personal and professional relations with them. It's never been closer.

LEN: In light of the continuing influx of narcotics into the United States, it's been reported that in some cases smugglers have eluded away from Florida and looked to other drop-off sites, particularly along the Gulf Coast. Has Birmingham felt the pinch of increased narcotics traffic?

DEUTSCH: We have a drug problem like any other major city, but Alabama has only a small coastline. We think that there may be some drugs coming in through lower Alabama, but that's more of a Federal problem. From my intelligence I think there's still a fair amount coming in through Florida.

LEN: There have also been reports that one-time Southern moonshiners have changed their ways and started growing marijuana instead. Any difficulties in that respect?

DEUTSCH: Well, this is a good climate to grow marijuana in, but with the sheriff's department and the state police, along with local law enforcement, we run helicopter patrols and other things, so it's pretty hard to grow any sizable amounts of marijuana and not be picked up. We cover the whole state like that. And there is a narcotics task force in the state, which keeps them

Less and less shooting in Birmingham					
Trends in the number of citizens killed by police and police killed by citizens, 1970-1984					
Year	Population	No. of Police	Total Homicides	Citizens Killed	Police Killed
1970	314,000	544	63	3	0
1971	314,000	575	82	4	0
1972	296,000	598	76	3	1
1973	296,000	637	63	4	1
1974	276,000	652	76	0	0
1975	276,000	644	89	8	0
1976	279,000	619	76	7	0
1977	282,000	679	87	3	0
1978	310,000	702	74	3	0
1979	288,000	684	93	4	1
1980	282,081	678	88	7	1
1981	286,065	653	97	1	0
1982	288,037	659	91	1	0
1983	289,357	653	70	1	0
1984	286,418	623	60	1	0

Source: Crime Control Institute, 1986

pretty well under control. But I'm not saying by any means that it's wiped out.

LEN: A number of police and sheriff's departments — and apparently a disproportionate number of them in the South — are experiencing an increase in police corruption due to drugs. Are there signs of this in Birmingham?

DEUTSCH: Down here we haven't hit it so far, no. But of course I keep in touch with the papers and I know what's happening — or what's supposed to be happening — in Miami and other areas. So far we haven't hit it in Birmingham.

LEN: What about drug use by your officers?

DEUTSCH: It hasn't been pervasive so far, but we are aware of what's happening, and we have put some procedures in effect, especially with new rookies coming on. There's court rulings on random testing and things like that, but we're aware that there could be a problem, and we're on top of it.

LEN: Do you do any urine testing at all?

DEUTSCH: We have in specific circumstances.

LEN: You've been quoted as saying that you have little patience for police administrators who complain that

LEN: The Uniform Crime Reports for 1985 showed a six-percent increase in reported crime for Birmingham. Do you know what that might be attributable to?

DEUTSCH: Of course we do. As I mentioned before, the first four years we were here crime went down 26 percent. Now with the cutbacks we spoke about before, the Gramm-Rudman cuts and so forth, we were down about 80 bodies in this department and at the same time Birmingham increased by 33 percent. They've been annexing other little cities and municipalities like crazy. So we were down in personnel while the size of the city increased. I don't think that's happened any place in the country. So we had a six-percent increase in crime while in the South generally I think it was up eight percent. So even with the increase in the city and the decrease in personnel, we still did better than the Southern experience.

LEN: Are any particular types of crime going up more than others?

DEUTSCH: Well, I don't have those figures in front of me from that year, but auto theft has always been a problem down here. We did a lot with that, but we didn't do enough. People have to alarm their cars; they have to do something. They take a flippant attitude.

LEN: It's been said by some police officials that, irrespective of size, law enforcement in New York City is

**"It was easy to hide behind the big money in the old days. They're gone now, so I don't think it's fair for a police administrator to keep on crying about budget constraints."**

budgetary reductions interfere with providing effective services. Birmingham is — or was — part of a thriving steel economy, so given the decline in that industry, has it affected your budget?

DEUTSCH: What I meant in that statement is that it was easy to hide behind the big money in the old days, the LEEP money and the Federal money that came in. People were buying tanks and helicopters and everything; those were the salad days. They're gone now, so I don't think it's fair for a police administrator to keep on crying about budgetary constraints. We have to run our household anyhow, whether it's \$1,000 coming in or \$10 coming in. You still have to do the job.

LEN: How is your budget faring?

DEUTSCH: Well, we're hit by Gramm-Rudman and the other cutbacks in Federal funding, like anybody else is, but we make do and we use unique approaches and cut back here and there when we have to. That's just how it is, kind of like running a household. Every day is not a salad day.

different from anywhere else in the country. Have you found that to be the case?

DEUTSCH: I don't think so. I think crime is crime and I think the people that commit it are the same type of people. So I don't think there's that much difference.

LEN: You're one of a very few police chiefs who, in addition to being a chief, is also a writer. Are you still working at it?

DEUTSCH: Oh yes. I just had a short story called "Carmine," and we won first prize for the whole state of Alabama, and I'm trying to finish two other novels. One is about a New York police unit — that's called "The Blue Conspiracy" — and the other, called "The Puppy Palace," is about a Federal strike force lawyer — again from the New York/New Jersey area. Then I want to start writing something about my Southern experience.

LEN: Where do you find the time?

DEUTSCH: I make the time. I enjoy doing it, so it's not

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# Meese: Miranda must go

Continued from Page 1

Justice Department devise an alternative set of rules to uphold the rights of suspects while seeking the desired Supreme Court review.

Interrogations, the report said, might be videotaped to show that suspects had not been coerced into making statements.

Police could give warnings to a suspect that "overlap the Miranda warnings" but which contain material that "offsets their inhibiting effect."

The report offered an example of how such a warning could be worded:

"You are under arrest on suspicion of (name or description of offense). The purpose of this interview is to obtain information concerning this offense. Anything you say here may be used as evidence in a court of law. You do not have to make a statement or answer questions. However, if you have anything to say in your defense, we advise you to tell us now. Your failure to talk at this interview could make it harder for a judge or jury to believe any story you give later on."

News of the Justice Department report set off a firestorm of opposition from civil liberties groups, which contend that the report is further proof of the Justice Department's hostility toward individual rights.

Meese, said Anthony T. Podesta, the president of People for the American Way, "is celebrating the bicentennial of the Constitution by using the full power of the Justice Department to put his theory into practice and strip away one of the most basic rights protecting Americans."

Judy Goldberg, a legislative representative for the American Civil Liberties Union, said the report did not surprise her "because, in a number of published statements, Mr. Meese has revealed a profound misunderstanding of what the Miranda right is all about."

What was disconcerting, she said, was the idea that Meese and his staff share "that there's something improper about making people aware of their constitutional rights."

Goldberg surmised, however, that it is unlikely the Supreme Court will overturn the decision. Over the



Attorney General Meese

years, the Court "has not had a major retreat from Miranda."

Judging by the Miranda-related decisions handed down by the Court in 1986, it appears that the Court is redefining Miranda's limitations rather than working to overturn the basic ruling itself.

A Morch decision brought new restrictions to Miranda by holding that police may use deception to isolate a suspect from his or her lawyer during a custodial interrogation.

In writing for the 6-3 majority, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor said that while a ruling for the defendant might add "marginally to Miranda's goal of dispelling the compulsion inherent in custodial interrogation," it would inhibit law enforcement because lawyers would prevent guilty suspects from confessing.

The following month, however, the Court reaffirmed part of Miranda when it ruled in a 6-3 decision that police may not question suspects once they have requested an attorney or on arraignment or similar court proceeding. In upholding a decision by the Michigan Supreme Court, the Court broadened its 1981 decision that barred police from questioning a suspect prior to arraignment once he has asked for a lawyer.

# LEN interview: Chief Deutchsh

Continued from Page 11  
a problem for me.

LEN: You've also done a screenplay or two for television. How would you size up the quality of the police shows that are on TV now? Are they fair to the image of police?

DEUTCSH: No, not at all. In fact, I don't watch them, all that Starsky and Hutch type stuff. It's just a lot of nonsense. Fifteen cars are turning over in great flaming balls and so forth. I guess it's entertainment, but if anybody takes it seriously, I don't think they should. As you know, most policemen never even shoot their guns, but in these shows you've got 'em hanging from helicopters and shooting all over the place. It's not real life.

LEN: When cops first come on the job, do they have an image of it that is different from the reality?

DEUTCSH: Absolutely. There's usually a wide gap between reality and perception in any job, and I guess policemen should be taught at the beginning that a lot of their work is kind of mundane. It's routine patrol, and that major bank stickup is not going to happen every day. A large part of your job is just, by your presence, improving the life of the community, making that old lady feel a little safer when she walks into the subway. A lot of good police work, a lot of very rewarding police work can't be quantified, but a cop knows when

**"Chiefs will have to recognize and reward good police work, and good police work certainly is arresting the bad guy, but it's a lot more than that: keeping a community safe, giving them a feeling of well-being."**

he's done a good day's work, even if it's some small thing, and he can go home feeling real good about it. That covers an awful lot of ground, because you made your city that much better or helped some person in need. It's those little things that kind of make people remember.

LEN: That kind of activity is usually not rewarded too much, it seems. Police officers seem to be applauded more for the number of arrests they make. Can police leaders be more cognizant of the need for positive reinforcement of "little things"?

DEUTCSH: I think progressive chiefs will have to recognize and reward good police work, and good police work certainly is arresting the bad guy, but it's a lot more than that. As I said, a policeman in some cases has to be firm and forceful, but in many, many cases he can be a good guy out there and still get the job done. Keeping a community safe, and giving them a feeling of well-being — a cop can do an awful lot. His presence and his demeanor when he walks up and down the street or when he gets out of the car, it can make you feel real good or it can make you feel real bad. So yes, good police work, in its broadest generic sense, has to be identified and rewarded.



## NEW YORK WOMEN IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

*Founded in 1975, New York Women in Criminal Justice is an organization of women active in all aspects of the criminal justice system: judges, police, probation, parole and correction officers, inmates, victims, district attorneys, lawyers and social workers. Over the years, the organization has provided information and access to experts in fields relevant to its membership as well as others seeking information.*

Newly Available from NYWCJ:

A Selected Reading List of Materials about Women in the Criminal Justice System

Funded by a grant from the Hunt Alternatives Fund, this selected bibliography includes learned journal articles, popular publications, books on a broad spectrum of subjects and books on very specific topics, dissertations, and proceedings of conferences and government hearings. A valuable resource for students, librarians, speechwriters, authors and people who simply want to know more about the subject of women in criminal justice.

(Free to members; \$7.50, nonmembers. \$1.00 mailing charge for all.)

To order your copy of this reading list, or to obtain more information about New York Women in Criminal Justice, write or call: New York Women in Criminal Justice, 445 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 586-3478.



## Fake guns now looking too real

Continued from Page 1

turers of America, the organization, which represents 240 manufacturers responsible for 90 percent of retail toy sales nationwide, the group has no policy on the guns.

Adding to the problem, said Chief Joseph D. McNamara of the San Jose Police Department, is the proliferation of military assault weapons being used by drug dealers at the same time that these toy guns have become popular. That, in addition to increasing random acts of violence, has served to heighten the apprehensiveness of police and the public, he said.

One very popular toy gun seems to be the one modeled after the Israeli-made Uzi submachine gun. According to Michael Murray, manager of Games and Things, a California store which sells toys for adults, the Uzi is a favored "adult make-believe item."

One such Uzi sold by Games and Things figured in an incident at a Larkspur, Calif., shopping center in 1984. Security guards there called the police when they saw a man who they said was carrying an Uzi. Police officers confiscated the toy from its 18-year-old owner.

Murray said the store has a

policy against selling toy guns to minors and warns purchasers not to brandish the toys in public. Moreover, labels now warn buyers that the toy could be mistaken for the real thing.

Such toys, said Richard Thalheimer, president of Sharper Image, appeal to "an extreme type of customer a little overly gun happy" and to people "who appreciate the history of firearms."

Sharper Image sold hundreds of cap-firing Uzis through its monthly catalogue until an "intelligent and vocal minority" of readers opposed their sale.

The company also sells the Water Warrior, a squirt gun made to resemble an M-16 automatic rifle, and another toy modeled after a Beretta submachine gun.

## New telephone designed for those who like to shoot their mouths off

Continued from Page 1

preciate the beauty of a well-made gun."

People will buy the gun telephone, said Tizzard, for the same reason they buy any unique designer telephone. People who love Kermit the Frog will buy a Kermit the Frog telephone, he said, and people who love handguns will buy a unit shaped like a handgun.

Tizzard also says the handgun telephone is "completely safe" for children. In fact, he said, it would be to the parent's advantage to explain the product to the child. "The parent could simply tell the child that the gun is just like a regular telephone. You hold it to your head and you talk into it."

While Tizzard said the reactions of friends and

relatives of victims of handgun crimes had never occurred to him, the matter has been given some thought by Michael K. Beard, president of the National Coalition to Ban Handguns, who called the gun telephone "one of the dumber things we have heard of."

According to Beard, the telephone conveys a message — especially to children — that a handgun in the house is as safe as a telephone. "It seems to me that this is just one more part of the cheapening of the public's attitude toward handguns," he said. "The gun lobby likes to say that a handgun is just another household product, like a Cuisinart. When you start making telephones out of guns, you are making guns seem like just one more innocuous consumer product."

## Mafia bosses sentenced to 100 years

Continued from Page 3

run concurrently with any other sentence.

Salerno is due to go on trial in another racketeering case on March 30, while Corallo and Santoro are awaiting trial in a state case concerning garbage carting on Long Island. Scopo is still under indictment in the racketeering case in which Persico and Langella were convicted and sentenced last November.

After the sentencing, U.S. Attorney Rudolph W. Giuliani, whose office prosecuted the Mafia bosses, held a press conference at which he said the defendants "richly deserved" the lengthy prison terms.

## Reagan's '88 budget says 'no' to drug \$\$\$

Continued from Page 1

IACP's Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police, said he has sent an alert to various state associations asking them to communicate their concerns to their senators and representatives. "Maybe we could head this thing off at the pass," he said.

Hogan went on to challenge the Administration's claim that a "one-time infusion" of funds to state and local law enforcement constituted sufficient assistance. "Has the drug problem stopped? I don't believe it's stopped. I don't believe we're anywhere close to getting the problem under control, and if the President wants the drug problem eradicated then we're going to need some assistance at the local level from the Federal Government."

But according to U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, the Administration remains committed "to continuing an aggressive and expanding campaign against drug trafficking and drug abuse."

Meese accused legislators of "distorting the budget figures and misrepresenting the facts." Budget cuts, he said, were appropriate because the expenditures for many drug programs were used to cover one-time, start-up costs. Money spent on Federal law-enforcement efforts, Meese said, would actually increase by about \$72 million under the 1988 budget.

"We are proposing increases in the most vital areas," he said. "We will be able to hire more investigators and more prosecutors. And we will be able to build more prison cells for those ultimately convicted and sentenced."

Those who claim budget cutbacks, said Meese, either cannot

understand or are "by design confusing the figures."

Representative English maintains that the President's budget will be "dead on arrival." If it comes to a point where members are required to vote on the budget, he said, their will be "an overwhelming vote against it."

Rep. Bill Hughes (D-N.J.) said he did not think the Congress would accept the President's recommendations. "It was only four months ago that the Administration wholeheartedly supported this effort. The Congress is not going to renege on the commitment that they made to Americans that they were going to wage an aggressive war on drugs. You can't do it without resources."

While there are "many areas that the Administration and the President himself disapprove of, either in the direction given by the Congress or to what agencies are to carry out what responsibilities or in the area of funding," said English, "the law is the law and the Congress will see that the law is carried out."

Rep. Hughes, who chairs the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime, has vowed to lead the fight to resist the cuts and maintain a "stable level of funding."

"I think its nonsensical to get into that kind of roller-coaster type of funding," Hughes said. "You fund one year and then you cut the following year programs which will be underway as a result of the Federal-state initiative in particular. They will have to be funded or just dropped at the state level."

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## Pierce:

## New police managers and psychology of supervision

Continued from Page 8

ty, which work together to create effective working environments.

The Managerial Grid Theory describes five styles of leadership. With the "impoverished" style, the leader exerts a minimum of effort to accomplish the work. The "task-oriented" leader concentrates on task efficiency but shows little regard for the development and morale of subordinates. Conversely, a "country club" leader focuses on being supportive and considerate of subordinates while disregarding task efficiency. A "middle-of-the-road" style would encompass both adequate task efficiency and satisfactory morale. The most effective team manager is the leader who facilitates production and morale by coordinating and integrating work-related activities.

In view of the types of power and the methods used to apply those powers, the attributes and

traits possessed by successful police managers must be considered. First, their ability and willingness to organize and make decisions is enhanced by self-confidence and a willingness to listen to others' opinions. Second, some fear of failure is healthy in that it produces a plan, thus helping to prevent failure in the first place. Finally, a strong reality orientation, with loyalty to the overall goals of the organization, coupled with an ability to handle people, is absolutely necessary in order to be a successful manager. This last observation probably has the most to offer the new police supervisor, given the "hands-on" and "split-second-decision" nature of police work.

### Personal Needs and Growth

In 1970, Maslow constructed his now-famous "Hierarchy of Needs," which has special relevance for managerial growth and development. They are:

¶ Self-Actualization: Becoming

what one is capable of becoming;

¶ Esteem: Both self-esteem and the esteem of others;

¶ Social: Affection, acceptance, friendship and love;

¶ Safety: Security and protection from physical harm;

¶ Physiological: Survival, hunger, thirst, sex.

The failure to satisfy these needs results in two responses. In constructive behavior responses, the individual finds methods for coping with the frustrations of unsatisfied needs by changing his or her situation. In less desirable non-constructive responses, defensive behavior is identifiable by one or more of the following characteristics:

¶ Withdrawal: Retreating emotionally from personal hindrances rather than solving the problem;

¶ Aggression: Hostile, destructive behavior caused by frustration;

¶ Substitution: Replacing an unacceptable wish, drive, emo-

tion or goal with one that is more "acceptable";

¶ Compensation: Achievement in some area, although still feeling inadequate;

¶ Repression: Hiding undesirable feelings in the subconscious;

¶ Regression: Reverting to former behavior;

¶ Projection: Transference of one's own feelings to someone else to avoid anxiety;

¶ Rationalization: Attempting to make creditable excuses for one's actions.

It is important for the supervisor generally, and for the police supervisor specifically, to understand the human needs inherent in every individual — themselves as well as subordinates — in order to deal better with the resolution of problems on a person-to-person basis as they reveal themselves in the daily tasks of law enforcement.

The growth and development of the first-time police supervisor are obviously complicated and intricate processes to predict and control. Continued success and effectiveness may be aided by the in-depth study of psychological and educational aspects of this difficult and often frustrating position, and by a comprehensive grounding on the part of current and future police supervisors in the most useful literature on productive police roles, behaviors and qualities. The work of Baehr, Furcon and Froemel (1968); Finney (1972); Golden (1982); Pugh (1985 and 1986); Reiss (1968); Skolnick (1966); Weiner (1976), and Wilson (1968) represent a minimal body of work with which aspiring and newly promoted police supervisors should be familiar, as they combine their educational and psychological concerns with what one hopes are increasing educational and psychological skills.



# Jobs

**Assistant Professor.** Bowling Green State University has a tenure-track opening for an assistant professor of criminal justice for Fall 1987.

Candidates with a Ph.D. in criminal justice are preferred; Ph.D. in closely allied field considered. The position requires a strong commitment to research and publication as well as excellent teaching/advancing/service capability. The university's strong multidisciplinary program depends on a small criminal justice faculty for a core of criminal justice courses that strongly emphasize educational and intellectual pursuits as opposed to technical training. Competitive and selective student admissions guarantees small, high quality classes placing emphasis on excellence.

To apply, send letter of application, curriculum vita and three

current letters of reference to: Clyde R. Willis, Ph.D., Dean, College of Health and Human Services, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403-0280. Deadline for applications is Feb. 15, 1987.

**Managerial Positions.** The International Association of Chiefs of Police is seeking to fill a number of staff positions.

¶ **Manager of Testing Services.** This individual will be responsible for testing services, including entry-level, promotional and assessment center process. Knowledge of testing methodology and procedure is essential. Qualifications include a B.A. degree (an advanced degree relating to testing, or practical experience in testing, may be substituted). Knowledge of law enforcement is preferred.

¶ **Assistant Training Manager.**

This individual will be responsible for on-site coordination of all training programs to insure professional standards, manage development of course catalog and establish course outline, objectives and curriculum. Qualifications include a bachelor's degree and excellent writing skills. Experience in evaluation of programs and law enforcement experience is preferred. The position requires extensive travel.

¶ **Manager, Executive Search.** This individual will be responsible for the management and development of IACP's executive search program. The successful candidate will meet with governmental agencies to place police administrators in executive positions. Candidates must have a B.A. degree, the ability to write and speak clearly, four years experience in a command position in a law-enforcement agency, and teaching experience.

To apply for any of these positions, send resume to: IACP, P.O. Box 6010, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Attention: Personnel.

Chief of Police. Oak Park, Ill., a suburban community of 55,000

## CITY OF TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT (Tucson, Arizona)

**Police Identification Supervisor**  
Salary range: \$24,180 - \$30,900

Considerable experience in all phases of photography, latent print examination, fingerprinting and the collection, processing, preservation of physical evidence. Supervisory/management experience and training. Fingerprint technology certification from approved/recognized agency.

For application, call Raul Navarro or Irene Wong at (602) 791-4241 no later than March 6, 1987.

on the western boundary of Chicago, is seeking a proven professional to run a police department of 176 personnel and a budget of \$7.5 million.

The position requires an individual with strong leadership and motivational skills, who is results-oriented and has an open and participative management style. Personnel development, operations and systems experience are important, as is the ability to relate positively with a multi-cultural/racial population. Applicants must have law-enforcement experience at the administrative or management level, and at least a bachelor's degree (master's degree preferred). The position, appointed by the village manager, offers a great challenge and outstanding opportunity for advancement in police administration. Salary range is \$40,000 to \$55,000, with excellent fringe benefits.

To apply, send resume to: Village Manager, 1 Village Hall Plaza, Oak Park, IL 60302. Deadline is March 1, 1987. An equal opportunity employer.

**State Trooper.** The Michigan State Police is accepting applications for the position of State Trooper 1. Applicants must be U.S. citizens and Michigan residents for one year prior to taking the written exam. Applicants must also possess a valid Michigan driver's license and be of good moral character (no felony convictions).

Other qualifications include: age between 21 and 36; height proportionate to weight; vision 20/50 correctable to 20/20; possess high school diploma or the equivalent.

All applicants must take a comprehensive written exam and six-

event agility test. Other testing includes a physical exam and oral interview.

Starting salary is \$9.58 per hour, increasing to \$12.17 per hour after one year. Benefits include life, health, dental and optical insurance; 13 days paid vacation; 11 paid holidays; overtime pay for court time and holidays; uniforms furnished by department.

For more details, contact: Special Programs Section Office, Michigan State Police, 714 South Harrison Road, East Lansing, MI 48823.

**Police Officers.** The Largo, Fla., Police Department is accepting applications on a continuous basis. The 105-member police department serves a Gulf Coast community of approximately 65,000 residents.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens of good moral character with no felony convictions involving moral turpitude. In addition, applicants must be at least 19 years old, in excellent health, with weight proportionate to height and vision not worse than 20/50 uncorrected. Applicants must have at least 45 college credit hours (60 hours as of Oct. 1, 1987).

Pre-employment screening includes written exam, physical agility test, physical exam, polygraph, psychological evaluation, oral interview and extensive background investigation.

Starting salary is \$18,012 per year, plus educational incentive pay and excellent fringe benefits.

For more information, write or call: David L. Deskins, Professional Standards Officer, Largo Police Department, 100 E. Bay Drive, Largo, FL 33540. (813) 586-2666.

## EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS DISTRICT DIRECTOR (E-9-1-1)

Washington County, Tennessee (population 93,000), located in the scenic mountains of Upper East Tennessee, is seeking an Emergency Communications District Director. This will be a new position with the responsibility for development and implementation of a state-of-the-art communications and E-9-1-1 system.

Position requires a bachelor's degree, strong public safety management background and experience in the operation of an E-9-1-1 communications system. Must demonstrate competency in leadership skills, personnel management, public relations, budgeting, and risk management.

Salary range: \$25,000 to \$30,000 plus benefits, depending upon qualifications and experience. Resumes, which must be received by March 28, 1987, should be mailed to: Emergency Communications District, Municipal and Safety Building, P.O. Box 2150, Johnson City, TN 37605-2150.

## The Security Management Institute John Jay College of Criminal Justice

### 17th Professional Security Management Course: Preparing for the Certified Protection Professional (C.P.P.) Examination

February 23 - May 4, 1987

Monday evenings from 6:00-10:00 P.M.

This course is designed for persons in or seeking a career in security management. It particularly stresses the testing areas outlined by the American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS) for its Certified Protection Professional designation. The course will cover eight mandatory C.P.P. examination areas: emergency planning, physical security, investigations, protection of sensitive information, legal aspects of security management, personnel security, and substance abuse. Cost: \$195.00

Course will be held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For more information, contact:

Security Management Institute  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice  
444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019  
(212) 247-1600

Executive Director: Prof. Robert A. Hair, C.P.P.

This Periodical is Indexed in

## The Criminal Justice Periodical Index



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# Upcoming Events

## APRIL

1-2. **Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$350.

1-2. **High Risk Incident Management.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$225.

1-2. **Basic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

6-7. **Managing Association Operations and Finances.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver.

6-8. **Media Interview and the Law Enforcement Executive.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.

6-8. **Special Weapons and Tactics.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.

6-8. **Developing First Line Supervisory Skills.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego.

6-10. **Administering a DWI Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.

6-10. **Advanced Locks and Locking Systems.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$325.

6-10. **Drug Unit Commanders' Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

6-10. **Law Enforcement Fitness/Instructor Certification.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

6-10. **Managing Investigative Resources.** Presented by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Organized Crime Institute. To be held in Tallahassee, Fla. Fee: \$300 (Florida residents); \$375 (out-of-state residents).

6-17. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

7-9. **Street Survival II.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Lakewood, Colo. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$75 (first

two days only); \$50 (third day only).

7-10. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

7-10. **Special Problems in Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

13-14. **Strategies for Defense of Police Use-of-Force Liability Suits.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$250.

13-15. **Managing the Internal Affairs Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago.

13-15. **Tire Forensics for the Accident Investigator.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

13-16. **Comprehensive Police Fleet Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Seattle. Fee: \$375.

13-17. **Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.

13-24. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

14-15. **Managing FTO Programs.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$225.

15-16. **Watercraft Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

16-17. **Investigative Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.

20-21. **Corporate Aircraft Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.

20-23. **Anseonor Training.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago.

20-24. **Stress Management for Law Enforcement Officers.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex.

21. **Report Writing.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

21-22. **Practical Robbery Seminar.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.

21-23. **Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Boston. Fee: \$450.

21-23. **Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Dearborn, Mich. Fee: \$450.

21-24. **Practical Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

22-23. **Physical Security: Hotels, Motels & Offices.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.

23-24. **Employee Lawsuits.** Presented by the Police Foundation's Police Liability Assistance Network. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$300.

24-26. **Workshop for Recently Appointed Chiefs: Part I.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio, Tex.

27-28. **Legal Issues for Corrections Personnel.** Presented by Pennsylvania State University. To be held in State College, Pa. Fee: \$175.

27-29. **DWI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$200.

27-29. **Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Clearwater, Fla. Fee: \$450.

27-29. **Police Records Management.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla.

27-29. **Street Survival II.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Kent, Ohio. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$75 (first two days only); \$50 (third day only).

27-May 1. **Advanced Drug Enforcement Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

27-May 8. **At-Scene Accident Investiga-**

**tion.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

27-May 8. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

27-May 20. **School of Police Supervision.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Richardson, Tex. Fee: \$500 plus \$75 for books.

28. **Tactical Vehicle Stops.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

28-30. **Executive & Dignitary Protection.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Phoenix.

## MAY

4-5. **Policewomen Today: Problems, Alternatives and the Future.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York. Fee: \$150.

4-6. **Street Survival II.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Minneapolis. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$75 (first two days only); \$50 (third day only).

4-6. **Video Uses in Law Enforcement.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver.

4-8. **Field Training Officer Program.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.

4-8. **Selective Traffic Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.

4-8. **Crime Scene Technology.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

4-8. **Basic Hostage Negotiation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

4-15. **68th POLEX Program.** Presented by the Police Executive Development Institute, Pennsylvania State University. To be held in State College, Pa. Fee: \$695.

6-8. **Police Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

11-13. **Automated Manpower Allocation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

11-14. **Advanced Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

11-15. **Advanced Managerial Strategies for Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

11-15. **Comprehensive Police Fleet Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

11-22. **Technical Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

11-22. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$550.

11-22. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

11-22. **U.S. Armed Forces Traffic Management/Accident Prevention.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

12. **Tactical Vehicle Stops.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

12-14. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Cincinnati. Fee: \$450.

13-14. **Medical-Legal Forensic Symposium.** Co-sponsored by the University of Illinois Police Training Institute and the College of Medicine at Urbana-Champaign. To be held in Champaign, Ill. Fee: \$130.

13-15. **Developing Policies, Procedures and Rules.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.

13-15. **Administering a Small Law Enforcement Agency.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago.

14. **Surveillance.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

17-23. **Providing Protective Services.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$2,300.

18-20. **Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

18-20. **The Reid Technique of Interview & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Lakewood, Colo. Fee: \$450.

18-22. **Police Training Officer Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

18-22. **Police Administration & Management Seminar Series.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Includes introduction to Management & Supervision; Personnel Recruitment, Selection & Promotion; Costing Police Services & Budget Preparation; Legal Liabilities Update for Supervisors; Employee Discipline; Grievances & Labor Relations. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$60 for each day, or discounted rate of \$275 for all five days.

18-22. **Field Training Officer Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

18-22. **Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$450.

18-29. **7th Advanced Administrative Officers Course.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$500.

19-20. **Methods of Interview & Interrogation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.

19-21. **Sects, Cults & Deviant Movements.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

20-22. **International Conference on Corrections & Law Enforcement Training.** Co-sponsored by the University of Miami School of Continuing Studies and the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$295.

## Directory of Training Sources

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Davie Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (305) 475-6790.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice & Public Safety Training Center, 3055 Brighton-Henrietta Town Line Road, Rochester, NY 14623-2790. (716) 427-7710.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 2025 Arlington Avenue, Toledo, OH 43609. (419) 382-5665.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Eastern Kentucky University, Training Resource Center, 105 Stratton Building, Richmond, KY 40475. (606) 622-1155.

Essex Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad Street, SE, Gainesville, GA 30501. (404) 535-8104.

Florida Department of Law Enforcement,

Organized Crime Institute, P.O. Box 1489, Tallahassee, FL 32302. (904) 488-1340.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922; (800) 638-4085.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. (312) 953-0990.

Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. (216) 672-3070.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis 53203.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. (203) 655-2906.

National Alliance for Safe Schools, 501 North Interregional, Austin, TX 78702. (512) 396-8686.

National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507. (702) 784-6012.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration

University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 776-5500.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

National Training Center of Polygraph Science, 200 West 57th Street, Suite 1400, New York, NY 10019. (212) 755-5241.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.

Police Executive Development Institute (POI-EXI), The Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-0262.

Police Foundation, Police Liability Assistance Network, Attn: Sheila Bodner, 1001 22nd Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. (202) 833-1460.

Police Management Association, 1001 22nd Street N.W., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20037. (202) 833-1460.

Police Training Institute, University of Illinois, 409 East Chalmers, Rm 209, Champaign, IL 61820.

Police Training Programs Inc., P.O. Box 3532, Executive Park Tower, Albany, NY 12203. (518) 456-5121.

John E. Reid & Associates, 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Southern Conference on Corrections, Laurin A. Woffan Jr., Director, 157 Bellamy Building, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306. (904) 644-4050.

Southern Michigan Law Enforcement Training Center, Jackson Community College, 2111 Emmons Road, Jackson, MI 49201. (517) 787-0800, ext. 165.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Miami, School of Continuing Studies, P.O. Box 248005, Coral Gables, FL 33124. (305) 284-4000.



# Law Enforcement News

Vol. XIII, No. 242      A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice      February 10, 1987

## Exhuming Miranda:

Ernesto Miranda (r.) may be 10 years in the grave, but the 21-year-old Supreme Court ruling that bears his name is still alive and well and haunting the Department of Justice. Attorney General Edwin Meese is just waiting for the right case to come along in order to ask the Supreme Court to undo the "evils" of Miranda. **See Page 1.**



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John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY  
Law Enforcement News  
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New York, NY 10019

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